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INTRODUCTION.  
TO  
MODERN CHINESE.





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BY

A. G. DE BRUIN.

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## PREFACE.

The main object in writing this book — the second volume of which will consist of leading-articles and longer stories — is to give the student of Chinese some examples of the language as it is used to-day by editors and writers generally.

Almost all the phrases and sentences were collected from newspapers and pamphlets.

At the end however I have given some hundred sentences taken from various translations by Legge, de Groot, Couvreur, Giles, Chavannes and others, to show, that although new words and expressions have been introduced, the essential nature of the language remains the same. At one time or another to use each character as a verb is still as it was two thousand years ago a favourite principle with the Chinese.

Of the European languages English is the only one that can in a certain way be compared with Chinese in this peculiarity.

When we read that a ruler of men has the sun for his father and the moon for his mother (the characters for father and mother being used as verbs) we are instantly reminded of Portia's words in Julius Caesar: "being so fathered and so husbanded".

In conclusion I must claim the indulgence of the student as to the English rendering of some of the sentences, for although an English scholar at Oxford was kind enough to assist me, it was not always easy for me to give the exact equivalent of the Chinese text word by word, as there are to quote Wordsworth:

"many thoughts beyond the reach  
of my few words of English speech"

the Hague 29<sup>th</sup> June 1914.

A. G. DE BRUIJN.

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## Stories.

### I.

#### 捕獲大蛇

昨禮拜六日。丹絨巴葛。第一十五號貨倉。有大蛇一條。身長約一十二尺。蜿蜒於倉內。張口吐舌。狀欲噬人。各工人見之。皆驚畏走避。適有爪哇人。名拿蘇加者。不畏此蛇。俟其走出。上前捕之。該蛇任彼捕捉。不敢作動。拿蘇隨將蛇捉入木箱內。招人承買。厥後有人與買否。不得而知也。

## II.

## 幾兆焚身

昨晚八句餘鐘。皇后大道有一賣食品閩人。跌一銅仙。墜落溝內。閩人卽秉玻璃燈照看。屈身欲拾。失足顛入溝中。燈亦隨之而墮。打成粉碎。油瀉滿褲。火卽燃着。勢將焚身。閩人急在溝內翻身亂滾。將火浸滅。不致有性命之虞。惟膝已燒傷。且遍身穢濁。遂俛同業暫代照料。乘車回寓換衣治傷云。



## III.

## 狐遭杖斃

前數夜有一狐長三尺許。尾長四尺有奇。突入洗銀營林紳家。其家甚以爲異。急呼轎班。僕從。逐之不去。反走入房內。伏臥榻上。轎班僕從等議將單被一襲包之。單被爲其咬碎。急易以綿被。始得牢固。以杖斃之。至次夜復有一狐到其家。四處張望。似覓前狐之蹤跡者。久之乃去。洗銀營非山林叢密之處。而有狐往來其間。誠足異者。

## IV.

## 接吻罰金

接吻禮爲歐美習慣之風俗。而以巴黎爲最盛。法政府以其有碍風化。且恐傳染惡病。曾出示嚴禁。自是此風已稍稍衰歇。然前月十六號土倫城。有某君。偕其妻出行。將乘馬車之際。忽於路旁行接吻禮。適爲圍人所見。訴之警局。局長當將某君夫婦拘留一宵。翌日判以違禁律。而處以十二元之罰金云。

## V.

## 自陷術中

俄皇大被得宮內。有滑稽某。好談諧。恃三寸之舌。難事之賴其排解者至多。一日伊有表親某。獲罪。方欲行刑。滑稽入見俄皇。設法緩頰。皇曰卿來何爲者。我今誓不聽卿言。縱汝能言。亦無濟矣。滑稽聽畢。卽叩求曰陛下旣必不從臣言矣。則請速賜該犯死。毋使苟生。俄皇方覺自陷術中。不禁解頤。卽宣告免死。

## VI.

## 犬如有知亦當感激

昨日本坡議政局會議欲將豕犬之牌稅由一元半增至三元。議員陳君若錦駁謂本坡政府所以命豕犬者領取牌號之故。不過是妨有癩犬傷人。使豕犬者加意防範而已。非以此爲正項之入息也。若增至三元。則豕犬者有貧富。富者或不吝而貧者則大受其累矣云云衆均贊成。此議遂作罷論。

## VII.

## 翁涎子妾

南門某富翁年近七十。而精神矍鑠。不減中年。妻久沒。納一婢。寵幸絕倫。翁長子於上年逝世。有一妻一妾。寡居。翁涎該妾美。遂謀焉。日昨被其婢偵見。少女風狂。翻醋海。鬧得一家狂亂異常。嗣有族人某出而彈壓。始稍靜謐。然已鼓鐘於宮。聲聞於外矣。

## VIII.

## 西人之言

自由西報云海邊草埔之形景。甚有羞辱于本埠。常見華人赤身露體。羣集于海傍。或有乘手車沿途喧嘩者。若手車常有三四行馳騁于道中。又有自由電車馬車及腳踏車等。來回馳驟。差役等又不干涉。將來兩車相撞之事。必日有所聞。歐州婦女似不宜往海邊草埔遊觀。當作該地方讓與華人鄙夫可也云云。

按。據西報所言在彼一方面視之何獨不然。然吾謂此海邊草埔乃公眾之地。凡負納稅之義務者。皆享自由來往之權利。無所謂中西也。至于赤身露體似乎太不自重矣。人必自侮而後人侮之。我華人視此感情當如何。所願。有。則改之。無。則加勉。勿予人以口實。則幸甚。



## IX.

## 行同梟獍

陳某。閩省人。某商店東也。近因年老。歸隱林泉。所有店務。悉委伊子管理。子接管後。諸事不理。日與朋輩花天酒地。買笑揮金。視若糞土。陳聞子浪遊無度。屢次作書告誡。子閱未竟。便置諸祝融氏。現陳以所養之童媳。已屆及笄之年。欲爲子成婚。遂書函囑子早整歸鞭。完成好事。子則留戀花界。日延一日。陳見子不歸家。親自南來。促他。旋里。日前抵步。子見父到。訝問曰。父年已老。並無事故。來叻何爲。父責之曰。吾着汝歸家完婚。汝竟不歸。甘作天涯浪子。汝豈不聞書云有父母在。不遠遊乎。子曰吾已決意不歸故土矣。父怒其違命。欲執而撻之。子竟敢將父推倒。大罵老狗一頓。悻悻出門而去。父見子如此冥頑。心生絕望。擬日內附輪回梓。將媳作女。另尋佳婿云。

## X.

## 兄弟相救

有兄弟二人。素不相能。幾同陌路。一日其弟出外。爲他人所執毆。其兄見之。奮拳將毆弟之人驅逐。及歸家。其弟以爲兄之釋前怨也。踵門而謝。其兄怒。擯之曰。吾豈與汝好耶。特以汝受人所毆辱。故不甘心。噫。今我中國外侮迫矣。我國人雖有嫌怨。亦當暫行解釋。以救目前之急。豈可膜視而不顧歟。

XI.

夫婦道苦

往日女權積弱。男子尚且畏妻。今日女權日張。直視男子爲裙下物。有某婦素悍。且自號開通。管束其夫甚嚴。其夫無可如何。一日夫婦方辨論平權名義。乘間說其妻曰卿有平權的道理。今胡爲對於我。竟厲行專制。其妻叱之曰蠢才。天下安有平權的道理。非爾制我。即我制爾。所謂平權者云。不過藉此爲話柄耳。爾有本事。祇管專制我。欲以說話懇求我寬待。是萬萬不能。

## XII.

## 教員幫人毆妻之可笑

海陽仙田鄉。丁茂才某。現年爲家族學堂校長兼教員。并延陳某林某爲教員。茂才曾娶一妾。其妻某氏。因此反目。常生詬誶。其家距學堂僅咫尺耳。近日茂才夫婦口角。遂至用武。茂才懦弱。其妻強壯。爲妻壓倒在地。喊救。族人並無過問者。陳林兩教員聞丁喊救聲。同至丁家。手持柴條。將丁妻肆毆流血。妻往門外喊冤。族人見其血流如注。詢知爲教員所毆。衆情洶洶。欲尋報復。兩教員早已聞風逃逸。衆欲以火焚其書箱行李。幸丁爲之緩頰。始獲幸免。聞該學堂現有另聘教員之事云。

## XIII.

## 欲擴見聞者請看

向充柔佛顧問官之西人墨已厘君。擬于西本月二十三日。即華八月初十晚八點半鐘。在星州書報社。將星州自歸英屬之日起。至今日止。其中政治之沿革。風俗之習慣。教育之程度。財政之贏絀。以及種種之歷史。分類演說。每位收入場券一元。此項除支零用外。餘俱撥作賑濟之用。非以此爲斂財計也。欲廣見聞者幸毋吝惜小費。坐失聞所未聞之機會。

## XIV.

## 直督試驗催眠術

直督端方於中秋日召法國術士男女二人入署變幻奇術。選集幕府。環坐觀聽。其初以無幻有。以有幻無最後者。術士用催眠術催眠其女者。以布蔽其兩目。令其以物投人。隨我心之所欲。與術士言明。術士用手指天畫地。其女者不聞不見。即應手而動。尋物投人。百無一爽。演約兩句鐘。聞值價二百元云。



## XV.

## 犬醫聲價之駭人

歐美之貴婦人。大都極喜飼畜愛犬。美國烏約。好犬之風特甚。故犬醫亦因而大盛。其以名手稱者。一次診察之費常二三十圓。卽夜中睡眠時。亦須常置電話機於耳側。蓋日間招往診犬者。固踵相接。而半夜相邀者。亦在所常有。故不得不如是。以待不時之需也。日前芝加高某貴婦。向烏約聘一極著名之醫師。托以治療其所篤愛之犬。僅一來復。乃費去一千四百元。蓋每日之診察費。需銀二百元之鉅云。

## XVI.

## 外人查驗京張成績

京張鐵路工程告成。舉行開車典禮之期在邇。詎霖雨連日。河水漸溢。山水陡發。毀壞該路。不通火車。修覆之期。尚需時日。有英國工程師某君。接到此耗。擬輕裝獨赴南口。或人問其何故。答曰京張鐵路成于中國工程師之計畫。中國人甚誇其功績。但其工程之適否。建造之良否。平時未能審查。此次有冲毀之變。是應審查建築之合格與否之好機也。因此鄙人欲單身遠行。察看該路冲毀情形。並驗中國工程師之技能如何云。

## XVII.

## 稟請展築運煤支路

龍巖鑛產林立。居民集資開採後。礦苗既旺。炭質又佳。獲利之厚。不言可知。特患離水大遠。山路崎嶇。轉運不易。日前公舉代表謁見樟厦鐵路協理董事諸公。請將鐵路造至龍巖。願立合同。嗣後所出煤炭。永遠由該路運載。所用機器亦永遠由路局代購。按鐵路由厦至漳。由漳以達龍巖須費三百餘萬。恐路局無此力量也。

## XVIII.

## 衛生學

有某富翁。延一老儒爲西賓。課其子弟。供膳甚薄。其子弟則狼吞虎咽。往往一碗飯食未畢。饌品爲之一空。老儒苦之。旋思得一策。一日與諸弟子講衛生學。乃誡其弟子曰。凡食物入口。必以齒細細嚼爛。徐徐吞下。乃不勞胃力。易於消化。衛生上策一要義也。倘食物入口。卽行吞下。不及細嚼。於衛生大碍矣。諸弟子聞言。遂敬謹奉教。老儒自後。可以壹飽。深以此計爲妙。數日後。弟子察知其情。羣相謂曰。先生之講衛生學。不過恐吾等大食耳。切勿墮其計。遂狼吞虎咽如故。老儒窮於術。乃發怒痛斥諸弟子曰。吾諄諄教汝以講求衛生。汝等不從。再不悛改。吾不得不朴作教刑矣。自是凡用膳時。弟子有大食者。奮力鞭之。弟子泣訴於其父。乃每人加菜錢一文。

## XIX.

## 臣朔新語

一翁刻薄成家。富甲鄉里。以一毛不拔之故。人多恨之。恒指翁爲罵曰悖入悖出。必有報應。翁微聞之。不以爲忤。而其爲守錢虜如故也。尋舉一丈夫子。以爲必英物。旣長。驕奢淫佚。無所不至。性復癡絕。雖菽麥不能辨。一日過某舊家門。見大小石獅各一。愛之特甚。撫摩不已。問主人需值幾何。主人以其癡也。給之曰大獅白金五千。小獅二千五百足矣。翁子大喜。不以爲昂。頃刻互易。先舁小獅歸。翁詰以獅何自致。子具告之。翁椎心曰。數千金易此無用之物。宜乎人之謂我悖入悖出。必有報應矣。子笑曰。此小報應耳。翁試拭目。大報應尙遲遲未至也。

## XX.

## 海狗腎

尚書某。性刻薄。年半百。子嗣猶虛。每與人見。輒不勝伯道無兒之感。多方謀置媵。又以閭教甚嚴。事事爲其夫人所挾制。迄未能遂意。因到處求養子之術。未獲。友人某。力稱海狗腎之力。並自詡曾經嘗試見效。某尚書心動。多求海狗腎食之。果精神煥發。未逾年即生子。不料其子長成。大肆淫浪。舉尚書所刻苦積聚者。盡蕩之。尚書以咎其夫人。夫人怒曰無子不足慮。而爾必強求之。已無本事。而乞靈於物。此海狗腎所構成者烏能有好子也。



## I.

**A big snake caught.**

(to get a big snake by catching it).

Last Saturday (the sixth day of the week) there was a big snake of about twelve feet in length in the godown number 15 at Tandjong Pagar (wharf). It crept along in the godown opening its mouth and shooting out its tongue, as though it wished to bite somebody.

The work men on seeing it all got afraid and ran away to escape from it. Now it happened however that there was a Javanese of the name of Nasogi, who was not afraid of the snake, and waited till it came out (of the godown) and then sprang forward to seize it.

The snake let itself be caught by him and dared not move. Nasogi thereupon took the snake and holding it tight put it into a wooden box, to offer it for sale.

Whether afterwards there was somebody, who bought it from him or not, we do not know.

## II.

**Narrow escape from death by burning.**

(nearly there were signs of burning the body).

Last night just after eight o' clock a Fuhkian Chinese, selling eatables in Queen's Road, dropt a copper cent which fell into the gutter. The Fuhkian man thereupon took a glass lamp to look for it and bent his body to pick it up. He slipped however and fell into the gutter himself. The lamp fell after him and was smashed into smithereens. The oil spilt over his trousers and was at once ignited by the fire. It looked as though the man would be burnt, but he quickly rolled himself over and over in the gutter, and by soaking himself extinguished the fire, and saved himself from death.

Only his knees were burnt and his whole body moreover was soiled with filth.

He then asked a fellow-tradesman to take temporarily his place and mounted a rickshaw to go home in order to change his clothes and attend to his wounds.

## III.

**A fox beaten to death with a stick.**

A few nights ago a fox of over three feet in length, and with a tail (measuring) more than four feet, rushed into the house of a certain Lin (an unemployed official) at Hsi-Yin-Ying. Lin's family very much wondered at it and hastily called together the chair-bearers and servants. They (tried) to drive it away, but it did not go. On the contrary it rushed into a room, and crouched on a couch (a bed). The chair-bearers and servants resolved to wrap it up in a sheet, (but) the sheet was bitten to pieces by the fox. So they quickly changed it for a cotton quilt, and this time they got it firm and tight, and killed it with a stick.

The next evening there was another fox, which came to Lin's house. It looked all round with extended neck as though it were searching for the other fox' footprints. After a time it went away. Now Hsi-Yin-Ying is not a place hidden away in the depth of the mountains and forests, and so the fact that foxes frequent there (come there and go), is really a thing to be wondered at.

## IV.

**Fined for kissing.**

The custom (ceremony) of kissing has by practice become a second nature in Europe and America, but predominates in Paris. The French Government now some time ago issued a proclamation, strictly forbidding it, as according to them it is a hindrance to the progress of civilisation, and moreover because the Government feared that it would transmit infectious diseases.

Since then the custom gradually declined and fell into disuse. On the sixteenth however two months ago at Toulon a gentleman went out with his wife, and kissed her on the pavement at the moment when they were about to enter the carriage.

This was seen by the coachman, who informed the police.

Husband and wife were both arrested by the head of the police and detained for the night. The following morning they were tried and sentenced to a fine of twelve dollars for transgressing the law.

## V.

**To plunge oneself into a trap.**

In the palace of Peter the Great of Russia was a certain wag, who was fond of jesting and joking, and relied on his three inches of tongue.

Numerous were those, who in difficulties, depended on him for arranging and settling the matter.

One day a certain person, a relative of his, committed a crime. Just as the punishment was about to be applied, the wag went in to see the Emperor (to have an audience with the Emperor) to see what he could do for the other.

The Emperor said: "what do you come for?" "I have sworn to-day not to listen to your words. Although you are clever at talking, it will be of no use".

When the wag had heard the words to the end, he bowed and said entreatingly: "as you, the Emperor, won't follow my words, I ask you to have that criminal quickly executed. Do not wrongly permit him to live". The Russian Emperor, who then perceived that he had fallen into the trap through his own fault, could not help laughing and at once made it known that the man was pardoned.

## VI.

**If dogs have consciousness they ought to be  
moved by gratitude.**

Yesterday the municipality of our town discussed the question of raising the dog-tax from one dollar and a half to three dollars.

The member Mr Ch'ên-Jo-Chin argued saying: "the reason why our government obliges the keepers of dogs to apply for a dog-licence (a dog-medal) is to guard against people being wounded by mad dogs, and to make keepers of dogs take especial care of them. It is not meant as a regular source of revenue. Moreover when the tax is raised to three dollars, (it is to be considered that) there are poor people, who keep dogs and rich people.

The rich people perhaps would not mind (grudge) the extra money, but the poor people would be greatly embarrassed", and words to that effect.

All present supported him, and so the discussion was ended.

## VII.

**An old gentleman enamoured of his own son's concubine.**

A rich old gentleman, Mr So and So, living at the south-gate, is nearly seventy years of age, but still of a vigorous constitution, and not inferior to a man of middle age.

His wife has been dead a long time, and so he took a slave-girl, of whom he was extremely fond.

The old gentleman's eldest son however died last year, leaving one wife and one concubine, who lived as widows. The old gentleman fell in love with that concubine and devised schemes accordingly.

A few days ago however he was found out by the girl, who was furious, and actuated by jealousy put the whole house in confusion. She was exceedingly angry and upset.

Afterwards a clan-man appeared on the scene and soothed her, and then only did she become calm.

The matter however had become known, for if one strikes a bell inside the temple, the sound is heard outside.

## VIII.

**Through western eyes.**

(what Europeans say)

The Singapore Free Press (the independent western paper) says: "the condition of the Esplanade is in a high degree a cause for shame, and a disgrace to our town. One constantly sees Chinese, practically naked, either assembling in groups on the sea-shore, or clamouring noisily as they drive round in rickshaws. These vehicles rush along the road three or four alongside. In addition there are motor-cars, cycles and other vehicles, all going to and fro at a great pace. The police do not interfere at all. It is daily to be expected that a collision will take place between two cars.

It will certainly appear better for European women and girls not to visit the Esplanade, leaving it to these impudent Chinese", et caetera.

Editorial note. We see no reason why this report should not be credited. We would point out however, that the Esplanade is public property, and thus all, who have to pay taxes, have a right to visit it at will.

In view of this, it will not do to make differences between Europeans and Chinese.

As to Chinese going about half-nude, this is due solely to their lack of respect. (As Mencius has it): "a man must insult himself before others will do so".

In view of this the question is, how should this affect us as Chinese? Our hope is that if there is occasion for reform you'll reform, and if there is none that you'll still more exert yourselves in order to give other people no occasion for talking.

That would be fortunate.



## IX.

**Behaving like a beast.**

A certain Ch'ên, a man from the province of Fuhkian, and keeper of a shop, recently on account of old age, returned to his native place, transferring the management of the shop to his son. The son, after having taken over the management did not attend to the affairs at all, but daily spent his time with friends in wine-shops and houses of ill-repute, buying smiles and scattering money, looking upon money as dirt.

When Ch'ên heard that his son was utterly extravagant, he repeatedly wrote letters to warn him. The son, before he had read them to the end, threw them into the fire.

Now Ch'ên wished to arrange a marriage for his son, as the girl (daughter-in-law) he had brought up, had reached the marriageable age. So he wrote a letter instructing his son to make ready for coming home in order to complete the happy affair. The son however went on staying amidst the prostitutes, and one day eloped with another.

Ch'ên on seeing that his son did not return, came himself to Singapore (the south) to urge him to go back to his village. A few days ago he arrived here, and the son on seeing his father coming, asked astonished: "you are already old, and as the business does not demand your attention here, why did you come to Singapore? The father rebuking him, said: "I ordered you to return in order to marry, but instead of returning, you wilfully play the part of a spendthrift (at the other end of the world). Have you not heard that it is written in the books: when his father and mother still live, a son does not travel far?" The son said: "I have made up my mind not to return to the old place." The father grew angry at his disobedience and intended to seize and to beat him. The son however dared to push his father down, and dared to call him an old dog, and then angrily left the house. The father on seeing that his son was so stupid and obstinate felt disappointed, proposing to go back by steamer in a few days' time to adopt his daughter-in-law as his own daughter, and to look out for a fine son-in-law.

## X.

**Rescue of a younger brother by an elder one.**

There were two persons, an elder and a younger brother, who could not agree, and wellnigh considered each other strangers.

One day the younger brother went out and was seized by other people and beaten. The other brother saw it, and forcibly attacked the persons, who beat his younger brother and drove them away.

On coming home the younger brother thought that his elder brother had forgotten (dismissed) his old griefs.

So he went to his house to thank him. The elder brother grew angry and turned him out, saying: "why should I be reconciled to you? It was only because I could not bear to see you beaten by other people". Alas! at present our country (China) is (troubled by insult from without) insulted by foreigners.

Our country's people although they have complaints against each other, ought to set them aside temporarily, in order to assist each other in the urgency of the moment. Why should they be indifferent and ignore each other?

## XI.

**The troubles of married life.**

(the bitterness of the relations between husband and wife).

In olden times when the power of women was feeble, men still feared their wives. Nowadays the power of women is daily extending, and they deliberately regard men as beneath their notice (as objects underneath their petticoats).

Now there was a wife rather wild and overbearing, who called herself enlightened, and who kept her husband very much under control. Her husband was at a loss what to do. One day husband and wife just talked about the expression "equal rights".

Availing himself of the opportunity the husband said to his wife: "you have the theory of equal rights, how then is it that you yet tyrannise over me?"

His wife scolded him saying: "you stupid fellow, how can the principle of equal rights exist? If you do not repress me, I repress you. The expression "equal rights", which people use, is only an excuse for talking. If you have the capacities to do so, you may dominate me, but to implore me by words to treat you leniently, will not be in any way successful".

## XII.

**Ridiculous story of schoolmasters helping a  
husband to beat his wife.**

At the village of Hsien-T'ien in the district of Hay-Yang a certain Ting, a bachelor of arts, this year became headmaster and at the same time teacher of the familyschool.

He at the same time engaged a certain Ch'ên and a certain Lin as assistant-teachers.

Now Ting had (taken) a concubine, and his wife (of such and such a name) was therefore in a quarrelsome mood, and constantly abused and insulted him.

His house was very near the school. Recently Ting and his wife quarrelled with each other and finally came to blows. As Ting is weak and feeble and his wife strong and healthy, she pushed him down on the ground, and he called out for help.

The clan-people did not take any notice of it, but, when Ch'ên and Lin, the two teachers, heard him shouting for help, they came together to the house, holding sticks in their hands, with which they struck Ting's wife mercilessly until her blood flowed.

The wife thereupon went out of doors and gave vent to her grief at the wrongs done her.

When the clan-people saw her blood flowing like water, and found on inquiry that she had been beaten by the teachers, they were all excited about it, and wished to seek requital. The two teachers, hearing in time what was intended, fled for safety.

Thereupon the people wished to burn their book-cases and luggage, but Ting interfered on their behalf, and so they fortunately escaped. Now we hear that the said school is engaging fresh teachers.

## XIII.

**To all those, who wish to enlarge their  
knowledge. Notice.**

(Let those, who wish to enlarge their seeing and hearing,  
look at this).

Mr. Mo. I. Li, a European, formerly a judge at Djohore, proposes on the 23 of this month (western calendar), that is on the tenth of the eighth chinese month at half past eight in the Singapore reading-room to lecture successively on the government-affairs, those wich have been abolished, and those, which are still preserved, on the customs and manners, on the standard of education, on the surplus or deficiency of the finances, and on all kinds of historical events, from the time when Singapore (the straits Settlements) came under the English jurisdiction until the present day.

For each seat will be charged an entrance fee of one dollar. This money will after deduction of expenses, entirely be used for charitable purposes for the lecture is not given in order to earn money.

It will be fortunate if those, who wish to enlarge their knowledge do not grudge the small expense, and do not miss by staying away an opportunity of hearing what they have not before heard.

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## XIV.

**The viceroy of Chihli puts hypnotism to the test.**

The viceroy of Chihli Tuan-Fang on mid-autumn-day invited French jugglers, a man and a girl, to his yamen to give a juggling performance.

The officers, whom he had selected, sat round in a circle in order to observe.

They began by making things appear and disappear (sleight-of-hand performances) and then the man proceeded to put the girl under hypnosis. He covered both her eyes with a cloth, and ordered her to throw things at people. Everybody was invited to tell the juggler (clearly) what he wished. The juggler then pointed to heaven and earth, with his hands, and meanwhile the girl, who heard and saw nothing, moved according to his gestures, and searched out (the required) objects to throw at people.

In a hundred times she was not once wrong. They performed about two hours, and we understand that their fee was two hundred dollars.

## XV.

**Exorbitant charges made by dog-doctors.**

(the startling price of dog-doctor's reputation.)

The women of the upper classes in Europe and America are very fond of rearing pet dogs. In New-York (America) this custom is carried to extremes, and for this reason dog-doctors abound there. Those, who have a high reputation customarily charge twenty to thirty dollars for one examination of a dog.

It is necessary for them to have during the night a telephone close at hand, as, although in the day-time people crowd to obtain their services, there are not wanting those, who at midnight call them to attend.

As will be seen from this, it is necessary that they should have a telephone to answer immediate requirements. A few days ago at Chicago a lady belonging to the upper classes engaged a very famous doctor from New-York, and entrusted to his charge a dog of which she was inordinately fond.

For a single visit (for barely once coming and going) she had to pay fourteen hundred dollars, as the fees each day amounted to two hundred dollars.

## XVI.

**The Peking to Chang railroad inspected  
by a foreigner.**

(a foreigner examining the results of the Peking to Chang rail-road).

The Peking to Chang railroad is reported as completed, and the opening festivities were near at hand.

Unfortunately rain has continued for several days, and so the river has risen and overflowed, and the water from the mountains has suddenly come down, and destroyed the road with the result that no communication by rail is possible. It will be some days before the damage is repaired. On hearing this an English engineer proposed to depart for Nan-Khou with light baggage.

On being asked the reason (for setting out) he replied: "the Peking to Chang rail-road has been planned and constructed by Chinese engineers, and the Chinese are boasting of its success. Under ordinary circumstances however it is very difficult to judge of the efficiency or otherwise of the work. Now that disaster has occurred there is a good opportunity of which one must avail oneself in order to ascertain whether the construction comes up to the standard or not. For this reason I wish to go alone for such a distance in order to investigate fully the extent of the destruction and at the same time to test the ability of the Chinese engineers.



## XVII.

**A petition requesting the building of a branch-line  
for conveying coal.**

At Lung-Yen mines are numerous, and since the population has accumulated capital for opening them, the coal has proved abundant, and moreover of excellent quality.

It goes without saying that an extensive profit is being made. The special trouble however is that the mines are very far from the river, and that the mountain-roads are rough and broken. So the transport of the coals is not easy.

A few days ago a representative was publicly chosen to interview (to go and see) the directors of the Chang-Hsia rail-road to ask them to extend the road to Lung-Yen. They are willing to make a contract that all coal produced in future will (for ever) be conveyed along that road, and that all machinery used will (for ever) be purchased through the agency of that railway-company. Editorial note. The railroad from Hsia to Chang and from Chang to Lung-Yen will cost over three millions. So we fear that the railroad-company has not the power to undertake it.

## XVIII.

**The science of Hygiene.**

There was a certain rich old gentleman, who engaged an elderly scholar to instruct his children. The food he supplied was rather scanty, and as his sons ate with avidity (ate like wolves and swallowed like tigers) as a rule the relish was finished before the bowl of rice was empty. The old scholar was affected at this and devised a scheme. One day he talked to his pupils on the science of hygiene, and warning them, said: "when-ever you put food into your mouth, you must masticate it thoroughly with your teeth, and slowly swallow it, so as not to overexert your stomach.

This makes digestion easy and is an important principle of hygiene.

If (on the contrary) on putting food into your mouth, you at once swallow it, without thoroughly chewing it, it is a great hindrance to hygiene.

The pupils heard this, and reverently accepted the lesson.

The old scholar afterwards could eat his fill and thought his trick admirable.

Several days afterwards however the pupils discovered the motive, and said one to the other: "our teacher in talking on hygiene only fears that we shall eat too much.

Let us not fall into his trap". So they ate like wolves and tigers as before, and the old scholar was at his wit's end. Then growing angry he scolded his pupils, saying: "I repeatedly talked to you about hygiene, but you do not follow my words. If in future you do not reform, I cannot but use the rod for your correction. When afterwards in taking meals, there was a pupil, who ate too much, he whipped him with all his strength. The pupils with tears in their eyes complained to their father, and then for each person a farthing was added for vegetables.

## XIX.

**A new story of Ch'ên-Shuo.**

A certain old gentleman had amassed his fortune by mean tricks and surpassed the whole village in wealth. As not a single cent was to be got out of him, most people hated him, and constantly on referring to him, said in an abusing way: "ill gotten, ill spent, there certainly will be a recompense". The old gentleman heard something of it, but did not care about it, and remained as much a slave to his money as before.

At length he had a son, whom he considered very precious. Grown up however the son was proud, extravagant, lewd and idle so that no vice was strange to him.

Moreover he was extremely stupid and could not distinguish grain from pulse. One day he passed a certain old house, and saw two stone lions, a big one and a small one, which took his fancy, and which he stroked incessantly.

He asked the owner how much the price was, and the owner, who perceiving his stupidity, deceived him, said: "the big lion five thousand pieces of silver, for the small one two thousand five hundred will do".

The old gentleman's son greatly rejoiced and did not at all consider it exorbitant and at once bought them. He first took the small one home. The old gentleman enquired whence it came, and the son told him all about it.

The old gentleman beating his chest said: "to buy that useless object for more than a thousand pieces of silver, it is but right that people say of me (when you buy such a useless object): "ill gotten, ill spent, there certainly will be a recompense". The son laughed, and said: "this is (only) a small recompense. Just wipe your eyes, the big recompense is rather slow in coming.

## XX.

**A seal's kidneys.**

There was a certain President (of a Board) who was very niggardly by nature. Though already fifty years of age, he had not yet a son. Whenever he met other people, he was reminded of his childless state. He tried in various ways to get a concubine. But then as his wife's rule was very strict, and as under all circumstances she kept her husband under restraint, he had not yet been able to carry out his design.

He therefore everywhere sought means to obtain a son, but was unsuccessful. Now he had a certain friend, who spoke strongly of the efficacy of the kidneys of a seal, and boasted of his own use of them, saying he had proved the result.

The president was deeply affected by this and by various means sought and ate them, and indeed his vitality became amplified

Within a year a son was born to him. Having grown up however, he unexpectedly proved reckless and wild, and all the money, which the President had so painfully collected, was squandered by him.

The President blamed his wife, but she growing angry, said: "to have no son is no cause for anxiety, but you have by every means sought one, and having no capacity of yourself, you borrowed vitality from an animal".

This son sprang from the kidneys of a seal, how can he be a good son?"

丹絨巴葛 Tan-jong-pa-kot as the characters are pronounced in Hakka is a transcription of Tandjong-Pagar, or Tandjong Pagar Wharf at Singapore.

倉 a granary; 貨倉 a warehouse or godown, where goods are piled up.

地方建倉積穀實爲備荒要政 to erect granaries in the country and to store up grain is really a necessary measure of government as a provision against dearth.

蜿蜒 tortuous as the motions of a snake; a similar expression is 蠕蠕 to wriggle.

見一物在泥中蠕蠕而動 he saw an object creeping along in the mud. 蠕蠕如游魚 to move on like a swimming fish.

欲 to wish; to desire, used with 慾 lust, passion, and also to express the future in the same way as 將.

今爾父日形窘迫。欲使爾爲夜度娘 now your father's circumstances are daily becoming more straitened, and so he wishes to make you a prostitute.

貼近邊欲墮之意 the character 貼 means standing near the edge, about to fall down.

縱欲於長夜 he gave the reins to his lusts through the long night.

理欲不兩立如君子小人不並居 in the same way as a gentleman and a mean man cannot live together, lust and reason cannot exist together.

大旗爲風所吹。岌岌欲倒 the great flag was blown by the wind and in danger of coming down.

不料該婦情慾甚奢欲實行一妻多夫主義。  
unexpectedly this woman proved to be very extravagant in  
her lusts, and wished to put into execution the principle of  
one wife having many husbands.

櫻口欲動。眼波將流 her cherry-lips seemed about to  
move, and the moisture of her eyes to overflow; compare  
意欲何作 what are you about, and 意將何爲 what is  
it you want?

爪哇 a transcription of the Malay word djawa i. e. Java.

爪哇泗水埠華僑叢住不下數萬 at the sea-port  
Soerabaya in Java the Chinese emigrants are crowded together  
and number several tens of thousands.

將 to take, to be about, will, shall, means that something is  
likely to take place, also, with another tone: a leader, a general.

便將土牆推倒。掩蓋枯井 he pushed down a mud  
wall in order to cover and fill up the dried-out well.

夜將半 it was near mid-night.

事成之後將以百股爲酬 after completion of the affair,  
he will be rewarded with a hundred shares.

奉密旨赴美將與美政府密結攻守同盟條約  
he was secretly instructed by the Emperor to go to America  
in order to conclude secretly with the American Government  
an offensive and defensive treaty.

衆將將所遺書緘遣人飛報孫權 all the generals  
took the letter, which he had left behind, sealed it, and sent  
a man with it post-haste to Sun-Ch'üan.

承 to receive, to contain; to acknowledge.

今承電賀。愧不敢當 to-day I received by telegram  
your congratulations, and (now) I am ashamed and dare not  
accept them.

諸君如有意承賃者 if there is somebody amongst you,  
who intends to hire (the house, which is to let).

殿之左立一巨鼓。承以木架 on the left side of the  
temple stood a big drum on a wooden stand.

用鼻端承托椅或凳之足 to balance chairs and ben-  
ches' legs on the tip of one's nose.

**厥** a personal and possessive pronoun, used much in the same ways as **其** (Legge Index of Chinese Characters Shoo-King). Stanislaus Julien says: “**厥** has usually the meaning of **其** ille, ipse, suus, but is sometimes used instead of **之** Shoo-King **自時厥後立王** id est **自是之後立王** the emperors, which arose after these.

## II.

**幾** to be near; almost; nearly; and with another tone: how much? how many? several.

**幾居其半矣** they occupy nearly the half.

**夫婦之間而能好合白頭。永無齟齬者自古及今寥寥無幾** from olden times till now the husbands and wives, who lived in harmony till old age, and never quarrelled, have been few and far between.

**日月逾邁人生幾何** days and months pass by, and how long is man's life (and man's life is but short).

**舉世界之中。幾無不有華僑之足跡** there is hardly a place in the world, where footprints of Chinese emigrants are not seen.

**某蠢同鹿豕。兇等豺狼。異於禽獸幾希** he was stupid as a stag or hog, and fierce like a wolf, and differed but very little from an animal.

**未幾選爲律師總長** shortly afterwards he was elected as head of the lawyers.

**兆** an omen; a prognostic; a million; **始兆亂矣** this is an early omen of disorder. **有豐年之兆** there are signs of an abundant year, the fields will yield much grain.

**本地球與火星相距約卅五兆英里** our planet is distant from Mars about thirty five millions of English miles.

**禍端已兆** there was already a beginning of disaster.

**幾兆焚身** it almost signified burning the body.

**食品** articles of food; eatables.

**土人之食品。俯拾卽是。無一不食** as to the food of the natives they pick up (whatever they see) and eat everything (they stoop down and pick up and that it is).



打成粉碎 by beating it became powder and small pieces.

瀉 to leak; to spill.

日人之對清貿易。幾如水銀瀉地。無孔不入

The Japanese with regard to their trade in China may be compared to quicksilver, that spilt on the ground fills every hole.

勢 power; circumstances; situation.

此事勢之無可逃避者也 this is the (necessary natural)

outcome of circumstances from which one cannot escape (the circumstances are such that one cannot escape from them).

吉林商務幾有江河日下之勢 trade at Kirin is daily

decreasing (is in the position of a river, whose waters are daily lowering).

大有進退維谷之勢 they were deeply in an impasse

(they were greatly in the position of going forwards and backwards being alike impracticable).

日暮途遠。勢豈容遲 it is already late in the day and

we have far to go, so matters admit of no delay (how can the circumstances admit delay, slowness?)

風勢稍息。雨猶未止 the force of the wind has some-

what decreased, but the rain has not yet ceased.

內觀國勢。外審時機 inwardly to consider the condition

of the state, and outwardly to examine the signs of the times.

國民皆有寢不安枕之勢 the people are all uneasy in

their minds and agitated (they are unable to sleep peaceably).

迫於勢耳非本心也 we were compelled by circumstances,

and not by our own desires.

蛟龍失勢。比於蚯蚓 if the dragon loses its power, it

is nothing more than (it is to be compared to) an earth-worm.

一黨勢將分裂爲二 it is very likely that the party will

be divided into two.

惟恐勢力不逮. My only fear is that my power will be insufficient.

言罷舉手作欲毆之勢 after he had finished speaking lift-

ing his hand he made a gesture as though he were going to strike.

男子割勢 to castrate male persons.



## III.

**遭** to meet; to experience, is in many cases best translated by considering it as a sign of the passive voice like **被, 受, 見** etc.

**遭毒手** to be the victim of somebody's wickedness.

**遭賊劫** to be robbed;

**南美華僑又遭虐待** the Chinese emigrants in South-America are again being ill-treated.

**嘉應迭遭兵燹。故家典籍蕩然無存** Ka-Yin-Chow was repeatedly set on fire by soldiers, and therefore the family records and documents were dispersed and not preserved.

**正是火厄盛時遭水厄** it was just as though in the midst of fire-calamity, one met disaster from water.

**族人大受踐踏** the clansmen were (greatly) trampled underfoot (a great number of the clansmen were trampled underfoot).

**何其久而不見救乎** how is it that for so long we have been left unaided?

**所至無不大受歡迎** wherever he went he was gladly welcomed.

**予被選舉時** at the time of my election.

**至今尚在磋商時代。未見實行** at the present time it is still under discussion, and has not yet been carried out.

**何故見賜** for what reason were you honoured (rewarded)?

**凡女子被選入宮中。則與死人無異** once girls are selected for the palace (the seraglio) they are quite like dead people.

**中國國威失墜。人民所到之處。幾無不被人虐待** China has lost her prestige, and wherever Chinese people go, they are ill-treated.

**斃** to die a violent death; to kill.

**政府爲慎重人命起見專僱數人將街上一切**

**無主之犬轟而斃之** the municipality has engaged several persons for the purpose of killing (shooting) stray dogs with a view to protecting men's lives.

法官兵多被傷斃。未能取勝 a great number of the French Government troops were wounded and killed, but they were not victorious.

單被爲其咬碎 or 單被爲其所咬碎 the sheet was torn was bitten to pieces by it; compare the examples of the use of 爲.

急易以綿被 they quickly changed it for a cotton quilt compare Mencius: 以小易大 "to change a large one for a small", or 以羊易之 change it for a sheep.

四處 four places, on all sides; compare 四方.

一霎時四方八面盡皆是火 in a moment there was fire on all sides, everywhere.

叢 crowded together, close, thickset;

地方開闢未久叢林茂密。時有山君出沒 this country has only recently come under cultivation, and is still thickly wooded, and tigers continually come and go.

政事叢脞。民未乂安 the government affairs are vexatious, and people are not yet in a peaceful condition.

該處擺賣叢集。游人如織 at that place, those who spread out their wares for sale, collect in large numbers, and pedestrians go by in a continual stream.

見數百人成叢 he saw several hundreds of people forming a big crowd.

忽一虎自叢莽中出 suddenly a tiger came out of the jungle.

所得之費均投于芙蓉城與四方墟 all the money he got he spent on opium and gambling (四方 means square as dice are).

用無線電信告急於四方 they used wireless telegraphy to give notice of their disaster in every direction.

自中而布治於四方 from the centre (the king) would diffuse his rule throughout the four quarters of the empire.

四面環海 on all sides surrounded by the sea.

## IV.

**接吻** to join the corners of the mouth, to kiss.

**亞美利加婦人之接吻。外觀雖甘味如蜜。其實有真愛情者甚少。** though the kisses of American women are (considered from the outward) as sweet as honey, there are indeed very few of them, who really love.

**傳染** to transmit and to infect.

**有疾病能傳染別人者** those, who suffer from infectious diseases.

**際** a border; a limit; the boundary-line between two times, states, conditions etc.

**乘此風雨未至之際綢膠牖戶。** to avail oneself of the time, when wind and rain are yet absent to bind round windows and doors. (to make hay while the sun shines).

**昨乘其鴛鴦交頸之際。當場捉獲。** yesterday availing themselves of the moment that they were in a compromising position, (the police) arrested them on the spot.

**表面上似有損於外國商務。而實際上則未必然也。** outwardly it seems as though it would interfere with foreign commerce, but in reality it is not at all certain.  
**此國際公法之所許者也。** this is permitted by international law.

**米價奇昂之際。** now at the moment that the price of rice is exceedingly high.

**當此意土戰爭之際。** now at the moment of the war between Italy and Turkey.

**交代之際。欸目不清。** at the moment of transference the money did not tally.

**今世界國際均勢問題。** the problem of equilibrium between the various states in the world.

**落船之際** at the moment of going on board the steamer.

**天人之際未易言也** it is not easy to describe the reciprocal meeting of Heaven and men.

**唐虞之際** when the dynasties of T'ang and Yü met.

行禮 to perform a ceremony.

行脫帽握手禮 to take off one's hat and shake hands.

舉手齊眉行西人儀禮 he brought his hand to a level with his eyebrows, and gave the salute in European fashion.

對旗行最敬禮 to salute the flag very reverently.

圉 to take care of and nourish the horses.

馬有圉牛有牧 horses have their grooms and there are shepherds for the cattle.

局 a chess-board; the general situation; an association.

特論及之以警我國民。以爲外務當局者告 I specially discuss this matter to warn my fellow-countrymen, and to bring it to the notice of those at the head of foreign affairs.

中國政局混沌 the administration of China is in utter confusion.

世局日變。政務日繁 the general state of things in the world is daily changing, and government affairs are daily becoming more numerous.

局外人殊難測其行動也 for outsiders it is very difficult to guess their movements.

救生局 life-saving-association; 招商局 the China Merchant's S. N. Company.

今日之時局有千鈞一髮之危 now the present state of things is very dangerous (there is the danger of a thousand pounds hanging on one hair).

世事如棋局 life is like a game of chess.

處 to abide; to dwell; to decide; to punish; and with another tone: a place, a state or condition; a point; question.

未知各國何以應之。更未知中國何以處之 we do not yet know how the various countries will respond to this, neither do we know how the Chinese Government is going to settle the matter.

自後出入常與正人相處 henceforth at home or abroad he always associated with righteous people.

處世者不當如是耶 ought not one living in this world to act like this?

該女子實係處女。尚未破身 this girl was still a virgin, and had not yet had sexual intercourse.

後人於其處立廟祀焉 afterwards people erected a temple on that spot 處處皆爾 in all places this is the case.

吾不知袁世凱之才之識果有大過人之處 I don't know whether Yüan Shih-K'ai in talents and knowledge greatly surpasses others.

訴之警局 he gave notice of it to the police-office.

局長當將某君夫婦拘留一宵 the head of the police at once arrested husband and wife and detained them for the night.

## V.

陷 to fall; to plunge.

陷吾國於無政府地位 to plunge our country into a state of anarchy.

滑稽 a man, who is always ready to speak, and who deceives people by his talking as 東方朔 Tung-Fang-Shuo used to do (see Couvreur's Dictionary) a wag.

日本滑稽畫報 a Japanese illustrated humorous journal.

繆爲人滑稽善謔 Miu was a bit of a wag and an excellent joker.

狐諧甚每一語卽顛倒賓客。滑稽者不能屈也 the fox-girl was extremely good at joking, and each time she spoke, she upset the guests (with laughter), and the wags present could not at all beat or excel her.

三寸之舌 his tongue of three inches.

毛先生三寸之舌。強於百萬之師 Mao-Sui did more with his three inches of tongue than a vast army of soldiers.

排解 to settle a question, a difficulty.

後得魯仲連代爲排解 afterwards there was somebody, who acted as peace-maker, and settled the difficulty.

緩頰 help; to protect as the cheeks protect the both sides of the head; to excuse; to talk on behalf of a person.

聽 to hear; to listen; and with another tone: to listen to; to allow; to acknowledge.

將其號數登記後。乃聽其駛去 after he (the policeman) had noted the number of the car, he permitted (the driver) to pass on.

古云兼聽則明。偏聽則暗 there is an old saying: if one hears both sides, one will understand, if one hears one party only, then it is not clear.

各省雖名自治。而要務皆聽命於政府 though nominally every province is self-governing, yet in all important affairs (the governors) have to obey the orders of Government.

價由母定。客則聽女自擇之 the price was fixed by the mother, but the girl was free to choose her own guests.

不聽服 to refuse to submit.

無知之小孩。誤聽妖道之言以致于此迷信之害可勝言哉 how can words express the evil of superstition, when we see how an ignorant child misled by the bewitching words of a priest came to this? (lit. the words of a bewitching priest).

能以目聽以眉語 she could hear with her eyes, and speak with her eye-brows.

縱 to be lax; to yield to; to let go; with other tones: although admitting that; perpendicular.

凶人如虎。縱之爲患 a wicked man is like a tiger, if one lets him go, he gives great trouble.

縱未能一時禁絕。然各處賭徒亦稍斂迹 although it cannot be prohibited and done away with at once, still the gamblers everywhere will somewhat diminish.

我國居亞細亞之東南。縱五千四百里。橫八千八百里 our country is situated in the south-east of Asia, and is five thousand four hundred miles in length, and eight thousand eight hundred miles in breadth.

苟 if; lightly; what is opposed to reason and right.



苟生 to live while one has not a right to live.

不苟合禮也。必告父母孝也。不輕然諾信也  
not to have illicit intercourse is in accordance with etiquette (is propriety); to inform one's parents is to be filial, and not to give one's word lightly is faith.

人固不可苟求富。然亦不必務求貧也 a man may not strive to acquire wealth wrongfully (illegally), yet he also need not try to strive after poverty.

手足不苟動 do not make any movement with your hands or feet, that is not prescribed by reason (vide Couvreur's dictionary) 方 a country; square; a means; just; only then.

斷無戰事囿於一隅。其影響不及他方之理也 it is decidedly opposed to reason nowadays that a war should be confined to one quarter (a corner) of the world, without its effects being felt in other parts.

鐵路爲縮地之方 railroads are a means of shortening distances (to shrink a country).

大凡行兵之法。先除內患然後方可外征 now in general, in order to wage a war, one must first get rid of internal troubles, and then afterwards one may attack others.

方畢父事。母又去世 he had just buried his father, when his mother also died (left this world).

凡屬圓顙方趾之儔皆有特立獨行之性 all those, who have round heads and square feet, are free and independent by nature (have the nature to stand and act alone, not relying on others).

不禁 he could not help. 不禁大笑 involuntarily he roared with laughter.

不禁毛髮森豎 involuntarily his hair stood on end (with fear).

解頤 to laugh; to be amused;

觀其容可以忘飢。聽其聲可以解頤 in looking at her face one forgot hunger, and it was a joy to hear her voice.

## VI.

有知 to have consciousness. 無知之貌 the appearance of stupidity.

石無知之物 stones are things without intelligence.

生有知而死無知 during life (the parents) know it, but after death not.

會 to meet together; a guild; a society; to understand; to happen.

倘火星球居民亦有智識亦漸漸會意 if the inhabitants of Mars are also possessed of intelligence they will certainly before long (gradually) understand the meaning.

時鐘鳴四下各議員相率散會 as soon as the clock struck four, the members (of parliament) filed out and broke up the sitting.

意京定於一千九百一十一年開大賽會 it has been decided to open a great exhibition in the capital of Italy in 1911.

海牙之萬國和平會 the Peace-Conference at the Hague.

會館者所以敦鄉誼而聯商情也 clubs (orguilds) serve to maintain the bonds of friendship (between persons from the same village or district, and to unite traders and merchants.

有留學日本女生張維英等創設自由結婚演說會 a female student staying in Japan and studying there Miss Chang-Wei-Ying and others have founded a club to discuss the problem of free marriage.

已 to cease; to finish. 而已 and that is all; nothing else.

加意防範而已 only in order that they shall be careful in restraining (their dogs).

妾自別郎未嘗有淚已之時也 since I have taken leave of you, I have not yet for a moment been without tears.

牌 a medal; a tablet; a warrant.

特製金牌一面贈送亞君以表頌其能 they had a gold medal specially made, and presented it to Mr. Adam in order to show their appreciation of his capacities.

正項 regular; 正項錢糧 regular contributions; compare 正式.

常以不能作正式夫妻爲憾 they constantly grieved that they could not legally become husband and wife.



現在國基未固。列邦尚未正式承認 at present the basis of the State is not yet fixed, the great Powers have not yet officially acknowledged the Republic.

## VII.

精神 vitality; vital force; the spirit of a document, the real thing as opposed to 形式, the outward appearance.

與日俄協約之精神有悖 it is not in accord with the spirit of the treaty between Japan and Russia.

矍鑠 vigorous; fine-looking.

是晨雖傾盆大雨英皇精神矍鑠毫無倦容也 this morning, though the rain came down in torrents, the English king looked vigorous and healthy, and not in the least fatigued.

寡居 to live as a widow; compare: 蝸居 to live like a snail, in a small house; 穴處 to dwell in holes; 雲集 to collect like clouds; 客死 to die as a guest, id est in another place or country; 鳥散 to disperse like birds;

醋海 the vinegar-sea; jealousy makes a person sour.

其妻知之。醋海生波 when it came to the ears of his wife, the vinegar-sea became turbulent (produced waves). 一

其所著方法精理一書 the book, which he wrote: l'esprit des lois".

## VIII.

自由 free; independent; emancipated;

承認英國在西藏自由行動 to acknowledge the free hand of England in Tibet.

自由平等博愛三大主義盛行 the three great principles of liberty, equality and fraternity flourished exceedingly.

自由女坐自由車 emancipated girls sitting in a motor-car (an automobile, a car that moves of itself).

自由有界限。法律宜服從。稍有常識。莫不知之 freedom has its limits and the laws must be obeyed and

followed. There is nobody, who has a little common-sense, who does not know this.

**龜之頭進退可自由** the tortoise can thrust forward its head and withdraw it at will.

**似** like; similar to; resembling.

**口似懸河。舌如利刃。** his mouth is like a suspended river (which flows down swiftly) and his tongue is like a sharp sword.

**凡同類者舉相似也** the things, which are the same in kind, are like to one another.

**甚似將作大風之勢。** it seemed very likely that a heavy storm would come on.

**兩說似不可偏廢也** both accords are not to be set aside. (it is as though both accords were not one-sidedly to be disposed of).

**讓** to cede.

**西俗男在車中。一見婦女上車必須起而讓座。** it is a European custom for a man in a tram-car seeing a woman enter to rise and offer his seat (according to European customs he must rise and cede his seat).

**按** to press down; to grasp; according to; with reference to; is used when the editor of a paper says his own opinion.

**方面** a spot, a standpoint.

**男子占一方面 女子占一方面。** the boys occupy one place and the girls another.

**夫常人之情 一方面有所犧牲。一方面必有所希望。** now the ordinary man's nature is that while on the one hand he will make sacrifices, on the other hand he will expect rewards in return.

**吾先就哲學方面推究之。** I will first of all examine the matter from a scientific point of view.

**自兩方面觀之** looking at both sides of the question.

**何獨不然** why only should it not be thus? why should we doubt that it is as they say?

**公衆** public; belonging to the community;

終不足以引起公眾之注意。in the long run (the periodical) is not sufficient to arouse public attention.

等 a sign of the plural, and so on; a degree; to wait;

古者金有三等黃金爲上。白金爲中。赤金爲下 among the ancients there were three degrees of metal, the yellow metal, the highest in value, the white metal the next, and the red metal the lowest.

不動產即房屋土地等是也。fixed property such as houses, land and so on.

有一日婦手提竹籃內盛蔬菜等類。there was a Japanese woman who carried in her hand a bamboo basket, containing vegetables and such things.

大畧相等 on the whole they are equal.

馳驟 to gallop and to pass quickly.

車馳馬驟 the carriages tore along and the horses galloped.

干涉 to meddle; to interfere.

皆嚴守中立之主義。故無有干涉之者。all strictly maintained the principle of neutrality, and so there was nobody, who interfered.

惟妾能作主。他人何能干涉。I alone can act in this matter, so other people may not interfere.

男女之愛情出於自由。非第三人所能干涉。the love of a boy and a girl is a matter of free will, and it is not for a third person to interfere.

相 mutual; reciprocal; often only means that an action passes on to another; with another tone: to help; to assist; to judge; to practise physiognomy.

解所佩寶刀相贈。he detached the precious knife from his girdle and presented it to him (which he wore on his girdle).

王使玉工相之 the king ordered a jeweller to examine it.

噫物之相畏有如斯夫 alas! to this extent then do (living) things fear each other.

天相中國。共和聿成。Heaven assisted China and thereby the Republic was brought about.

主人曰客何人。乃望作丞相耶 the proprietor (of the inn) said: "who are you (my guest) that you aspire to become a prime minister?"

公衆教育爲總督最應注意之事 public school education is a matter to which the Governor-General has to pay the utmost attention.

權利義務 privileges and obligations, rights and duties.

運動游戲爲男子應有之權利非婦人之所宜 gymnastic exercises and sport belong by right to man's privileges and are not suited to women.

人人有政治之權利。即有當兵之義務. as every man has a share in government, he is bound to serve as a soldier.

自重 to respect oneself;

僑居外地。一舉一動皆宜自重 when one temporarily resides (when one is an emigrant) in a foreign country, one must in every deed and action retain his self-respect.

似乎 is the same as 似於 it resembles, it is as though.

感情 feelings.

傷外人之感情 to hurt the feelings of the foreigners.

予人以口實 to supply people with filling for the mouth, to give occasion for talking.

## IX.

歸隱林泉 to go back and hide oneself amidst the forests and wells, to retire, to return to one's native place.

歸 to return; to give back; to turn to; to centre in a certain spot etc.

歸寧父母 I am going back to visit my parents.

舉目無親。身無所歸 if I raise my eyes I have no parents, and my body has no place of rest (where to go).

各有所歸 each had its place to which it came.

我心於何憂乎。於我之所歸宿者爾 about what is my heart grieved? About where I shall turn to for rest.

國交通機關。歸其獨占 (in this way) the means of communication in the State become his monopoly.

**所謂一日克己復禮天下歸仁是也** this is meant by saying: if one one day conquers oneself and returns to propriety, the world will return to humanity (benevolence).

**粵俗娶婦。三朝歸寧。以燒猪隨行爲禮** it is a Cantonese custom that when three days after marriage (on the third morning) the wife returns to her mother's house, she is followed by persons carrying a roasted pig.

**花天酒地**, the Heaven of flowers (id est girls) and the country of wine.

**祝融** the god of fire and summer.

**欲爲子成婚** he wished on behalf of his son to complete a marriage;

**書函** to write a letter.

**囑** to instruct as a father does his son;

**不記父臨終之囑乎** do you not remember the instructions given by our father on his deathbed?

**整歸鞭** to make ready the whip for returning; to go back.

**戀** to feel attachment for; to dote on; unwilling to go;

**吾聞良鳥戀舊林。良臣懷故主**. I have heard that a good bird is attached to its old forest, and a good subject to his old prince.

**有依戀不舍之狀** the attitude of one, who cannot bear to go away.

**南來** to come to the south; **由華來叻** he came from China to Singapore.

**附輪回梓** to attach oneself to a wheel and return to the Linder-trees (which are found in nearly every village); to take passage on board a steamer and return.

**生附舟便去** he took passage on a boat and went away, compare **買棹過洋** to buy an oar and cross the ocean.

**一頓** an expression, which it is difficult to translate; compare:

**大哭一場** she wept bitterly; **衆人喝采一番** everybody applauded.

不相能 not agree.

曰昔高辛氏有二子。伯曰閼伯季曰實沈居於曠林不相能也 anciently the Emperor Kao-Sin had two sons, of whom the elder was called Oh-pih and the younger Shih-ch'in. They dwelt in K'wanglin, but could not agree.

幾同陌路 they were nearly strangers to each other.

陌路人 a stranger; compare: 視父母如路人 to regard one's parents as strangers.

踵 the heel; to follow at the heels of; to reach.

踵門 to reach the door; to visit.

德倡於前。英踵於後 Germany took the lead and England followed in her wake.

而各處流娼聞風至者已踵相接矣 there was a continual stream of the roaming prostitutes of various places, who, on hearing the rumour, came.

求買者踵相接 there was a continual stream of persons, who wished to buy it.

謝 to thank; to decline; to fade; to die.

致謝外國送殯專使 a special ambassador to express thanks to the foreign countries for their representation at the funeral.

美國鐵路大王哈禮曼君謝世後 after the death of the American railway-king Mr Harriman.

杜門謝客終日讀書而已 he shut the door and refused to see visitors, studying the whole day and nothing else.

## XI.

積 to accumulate; to be in a certain condition for a long time.

粵人朱亞亨與同籍人曹某積不相能 there was a Cantonese Chou-A-Hing who already for a long time has been unable to agree with his fellow-countryman, a certain T'so.

無可如何 there is no help for it.



實迫於無可如何者 really compelled by circumstances.  
柄 a handle.

豈不貽人笑柄乎 would we not incur people's ridicule by that? (would it not be giving them a handle for laughing?)

操政柄 to grasp the handle of government.

烟毒宜除。久成話柄 that the evil of opium must be done away with has for a long time been the topic of conversation.

萬萬不能 this will certainly not do.

萬無受金之理 there is no question of accepting money.

## XII.

教員 a teacher; compare 訪員 a correspondent of a paper.  
各學校校長校員 the headmasters and teachers of the various schools.

兼 both; together; to unite in one.

廈門郵政總局因局員舞弊腐敗情形已達極點乃改歸稅關兼辦 on account of the fact that the state of things with regard to the corruption and malpractices of the Post-officials in the General Post Office at Amoy had reached the extreme point, by way of reform the administration of the Post-office affairs has been brought under the jurisdiction of the maritime Customs.

現聞總統他輔選派駐華公使之政見欲覓一于外交及商務二者兼優方稱此職也 we now understand that President Taft's views as to the person, who is to be selected and sent out as ambassador to China are that only a man, who is excellent both in diplomatic and commercial affairs, will be qualified for the post.

擴見聞 to expand, to enlarge one's seeing and hearing.

多讀書智識日增。多遊歷見聞自廣 if one reads many books, one's knowledge daily increases, if one travels a great deal one's experience will naturally be augmented.

星州 Singapore (also used for the straits settlements).

星州爲南洋總滙之區 Singapore is the great centre of the southern sea.

書報社 a club; reading-rooms (for books and newspapers).

入場券 an entrance-ticket. 長期券 a season-ticket;

工役券 tickets for workingmen. 童稚券 tickets for children.

## XIV.

催眠術 the art of urging people to sleep; hypnosis.

催眠術可以使人皆爲我役 by means of hypnosis one may make all other persons his servants.

幻 artifice; sleight of hand; illusion; magic.

富貴功名都如夢幻 riches, high position, merit and reputation are all like visions in a dream.

應手而動 to correspond to the hands and move.

推之則應手而倒 immediately on touching it, it fell down. (it answered to the hand and fell) compare: 隨手墮地.

曰是錫也。以齒齧之。應口而落 he said: it is pewter and easily bit off a portion with his teeth, (it answered to the biting of the mouth and fell).

手不應心 his hand did not correspond with his heart; he had not the means to give as much as he wished.

隨我心之所欲 following that, which our heart wishes, according to our wishes.

曰幻由人生 he said: "visions have their origin in those who see them (are born from men themselves).

## XV.

其以名手稱者 those who are praised as, or who have the reputation of being famous hands; those, who have a great reputation.

亦在所常有 it also belongs to that which is constantly there.

故不得不如是 therefore they cannot but act like this.



以待不時之需也 in order to be prepared for emergencies.  
其所篤愛之犬 the dog which she was extremely fond of  
compare 國王皆篤信佛法 the kings of all these countries  
have everyone firm faith in the religion of Buddha.

## XVI.

告成 to report the completion of.

蔡蒙二山之閒。沫水所經。其勢漂疾爲害。今  
水土旣平。于是旅祭其山。而告成功焉 the  
Mei water had flowed between the hills of Ts'ae and Mung  
with a rapid and destructive course, but now all this was  
remedied, and Yu sacrificed to the mountains, and announced  
the completion of his work.

舉行開車典禮之期 the date of performing the ceremony  
of opening the line 定期開車 to fix the date for opening.  
修覆之期 the period of repairing what has been overturned  
or ruined. 尙需時日 it still requires some time.

虛費時日 to waste time vainly (to no account).

需十數日始司竣事 it requires some ten or twenty days  
to complete the work.

合格 to come up to the standard.

身體強健者爲合格 candidates must have a strong and  
healthy constitution (only those, who are strong and vigorous  
conform to the standard).

## XVII.

獲利之厚 the greatness of the profit which is acquired.

有弟某善操奇贏之術。頗獲厚利 he had a younger  
brother, who was skilled in medicine, and earned a fair amount  
of money.

患 evil; calamity; misfortune; to suffer; to grieve.

則法律不患不成。成之不患不善, in that case we

need have no fear that the laws will not be established, and when established we need have no fear that they will not be good.  
**因患病電請告假六個月**. owing to illness he requested by telegraph six months' leave.

**以除後患** for the prevention of future disastrous consequences.

**多患水災** they suffered much from floods.

**吾國之他省人鮮有至南洋者有之卽有語言不通之患**. the people of the other provinces of our country seldom go to the southern islands (the Straits and Netherlands India) and in case they do, they experience the difficulty of being incomprehensible.

**入夜以來。最患苦者莫如蛙聲閣閣聒于耳**. at nightfall the most annoying thing is the croaking of the frogs, jarring on one's ears.

**成本輕獲利厚。全路告成不甚多費時日**. but small capital is required for the construction and the profit to be acquired will be great, and it will not take long to complete the whole road.

## XVIII.

**西賓** a teacher; compare **西席** a teacher; a tutor.

**予之諸子。現在覓西席** my children are at present looking out for a teacher.

**子弟** son and younger brother; children; young persons.

**弟子** a disciple; an apprentice.

**壞人家子弟。蕩人家產** to corrupt people's children and to destroy their property.

**往往** in most cases; ordinarily; as a rule; often.

**天下事往往出人意料** the affairs in this world often exceed man's expectations.

**輕薄者往往自侮良可笑也** it is really a matter for laughter that frivolous people often disgrace themselves.

**諄諄** to reiterate; repeatedly.

**天與之者諄諄然命之乎** did Heaven confer its appointment on him with specific injunctions?

詎言者諄諄。而聽者藐藐 though the words were continually repeated, the hearers listened with indifference and contempt.

扑作教刑 the rod is the punishment in teaching.

## XIX.

富甲鄉里 his wealth surpassed the whole village.

中華地大物博富甲全球 the territory of China is great and its products numerous and in wealth it surpasses the whole world.

拔毛 to pull out a feather.

孟子曰楊子取爲我拔一毛而利天下不爲也 Mencius said: the principle of the philosopher Yang was "each one for himself" Though he might have benefited the whole empire by plucking out a single hair, he would not have done it.

雖至親不拔一毛 even his nearest relatives were unable to obtain a single penny from him.

計其生平施與之欸不下萬餘金。登諸報端以愧世之一毛不拔者 if we should compute the amount he spent during his lifetime on charity it would not be less than a thousand pounds, and we mention it in our paper to shame the niggards in the world.

守錢虜 a guarding money's slave; a miser.

守財虜之心理。真令人百思而不得其解也 one may conjecture in a hundred ways, but one will not be able to understand the principles in the heart of a miser.

無所不至 there was nothing to which he did not come; he did everything that was bad.

雖菽麥不能辨 though pulse and grain, he could not distinguish them, he was very ignorant.

五六歲尙不辨菽麥 at the age of five or six he could not yet distinguish pulse from grain.

宜乎 it is just; it is as it should be.

宜乎百姓之謂我愛也 there was reason in the people's saying that I grudged it. (Mencius).

翁試拭目 you just try to wipe your ears (to see clearly what will come). 翁 is used here as a term of address.

尋 suddenly; unexpectedly.

尋舉一丈夫子 he suddenly got a son.

祖父母尋相繼卒 their grandparents died suddenly one after another.

## XX.

伯道無兒 Po-Tao's having no child. Po-Tao was the name of a man, who sacrificed his own son in order to save his brother's son, saying: "my brother is dead and were his son to perish there would be none to continue his line" (vide: Giles Biographical Dictionary).

道 a road; a doctrine; to say.

常言道物必歸主 the common saying is: "things that are picked up on the roads, must be restored to the owner.

卸職回美時取道羅馬謁見教王 on returning to America after having resigned his position he went via Rome to have an audience with the Pope.

由是求裕民之道 by this method seek the proper way of enriching the people.

道也所當由之理 Tao means the principles according to which we ought to proceed.

西域天竺國有佛道焉 in the West, in the Indian kingdoms the religion of Buddha prevails.

俄皇示以藍色詔書一道 the Russian Emperor showed him a blue-coloured imperial mandate (here 道 is a numerative).

夫晚于詩之一道未窺門徑 as regards the art of poetry I know little about it (I have not yet discovered the door and the way).

自古道若要聞除非莫言 it has been said of olden times: if you wish a thing not to be known the only way is to refrain from saying it.

閻教甚嚴 the lessons, the instructions of the wife's apartments were very severe; he was a hen-pecked husband.

閨令綦嚴。不敢稍有違忤 his wife's orders were very severe, and he dared not in the least disobey them.

精神煥發 his vitality burst forth splendidly.

蕩 large; vast; dissolute; to squander.

愛情與淫蕩不同 love is different from voluptuousness.

曰汝視吾爲何如人也吾豈淫蕩之婦女乎 she said: whom do you take me to be? do you imagine me to be a lewd woman?

盡蕩之 to squander it entirely.

強 force; strong; by force.

分所不當得而必欲得之謂之強 by force means to try to obtain that to which one is not entitled (according to destiny).

強者起人之尊敬。弱者招人之辱侮 the strong are honoured and respected, the weak are insulted and disgraced.

Examples of the use of 以.

- 1 以杜後患而安地方。
- 2 不足以担保股東血本。
- 3 必須添設電報以便傳遞消息。
- 4 現各處鄉民異常激烈紛紛組合民團。以圖抵抗。
- 5 伊藤氏出殯之日。日本全國停止貿易以誌哀悼。
- 6 欲與神仙往來。以求長生不老之方。
- 7 吾願女界之目。用以觀書勿以傳情。
- 8 以副民國實行放奴美意。
- 9 母雖不母。子不可以不予。
- 10 邪怪之物。唯德可以已之。
- 11 非吾人可以常理拘之。
- 12 民國而猶有斯人。吾有以信國事之尚可爲也。
- 13 亦由人謀之不臧有以致之。
- 14 曰小生非卿。無以有今日。
- 15 其見笑於市人。有以哉。
- 16 此不善良之人。天既生之。卽有以治之。
- 17 則外國必將有以箝其口。
- 18 由今日以推測將來。

- 19 生於父死以後而父死時爲中國人者。
- 20 昨日無以異於十年以前。
- 21 則富者固綽有餘裕。其貧瘠者將無以支持。
- 22 李紹林海澄人於前幾年病故。後家中無以餬口。
- 23 公子勿自戕。以爾年青才富。前程未可量也。
- 24 以兄朝弟。於理不合。
- 25 立予以長。古今通典。
- 26 以新會一區。猶未得謂遐陬僻壤也。
- 27 羊曰以狐之狡。而我猶信其言。宜乎受欺也。
- 28 以弟殺兄之駭聞。
- 29 夫以鐵路總理之如斯重要位置。竟以授諸黃興。實鐵路之不幸也。
- 30 以四百兆人民之衆。而無負責任之人。謂之無人。可也。
- 31 幸車夫急躍下拯起。得以無事。
- 32 此獄若在王前何以斷之。
- 33 妾百口何以自解。
- 34 以次就坐。
- 35 試以次言之。
- 36 以齒則周爲長。
- 37 修建貧民工藝廠收養乞丐教以工藝。
- 38 日使亦無詞以對。默然而退。



- 39 湯以赴友叙談不覺夜深對。
- 40 有問以閩事者只攢眉不置一語云。
- 41 世之薄於親者每諉以貧賤。謂心有餘而力不足。
- 42 有求醫者呼以先生。不應。稱以老爺則曰唯。
- 43 吾聞以色事人者色衰而愛弛。
- 44 以有用之財。作無益之舉。
- 45 如以肉投餒虎。
- 46 凡犯左例各條。一律處以死刑。
- 47 乃割股肉烹以食之。
- 48 乃與之結拜弟兄。以女妻其子。
- 49 上古禮制未興。親死。衣以薪葬之野。
- 50 有與以錢銀油米者亦不領受。
- 51 大彼得恥愚以興俄。華盛頓恥弱以造美。嘉富洪恥散以合意。
- 52 與其治之以法。不如感之使自化也。
- 53 必如數以與之。始肯他適。
- 54 數皆由僧自定。以店之大小而異。
- 55 自由自由。天下之罪惡。皆假汝之名以行。
- 56 則民惟有飲怨念恨以終耳。
- 57 一日拳打五虎。皆剝其皮以歸。
- 58 滿清既仆。民國以興。
- 59 中外交通以來。上海一隅。遂爲東南煙花窟宅。粉白黛綠列屋以居者以數千計。
- 60 中日戰爭以前。我國握東洋之海上權。



- 61 厦門自入厦以來。雨澤稀少。以致時疫大作。
- 62 我州文獻唐以前。靡得而詳。
- 63 凡居民三人以上不許。在城市私語。否則立加鞭撻。
- 64 自尋常日用之物以至美術玩好之品。
- 65 僅能書自己氏名而已。以外一丁不識。
- 66 以後之事。則不知矣。
- 67 長之以往。則此事於我國禁烟前途。大生防碍。
- 68 下罪己之詔以收人心。
- 69 官吏乃以搜檢之法施之。
- 70 近以年老多病。作烏倦思還之想。
- 71 牛以病死。則公司償其值。
- 72 一豕之價皆以納稅而盡矣。
- 73 以手權之。嫌其太輕。
- 74 以一子故。不忍違拂其意。
- 75 日月蹉跎老將至矣而功業不建是以悲耳。
- 76 夫國民何以反對。以其足以致國家於危險也。
- 77 以此狗乃生於北京宮中者故以前清監國攝政王之名名之。
- 78 以吾揣之。少頃必將下雨。
- 79 人以緣木求魚。以喻難事。
- 80 人老則難以學新。治老則篤於守舊。
- 81 是故橋須歲以勘脩。塢須時以培築。

- 82 夫翠鵠犀象。其處勢非不遠於死。而竟以死者。惑於餌也。
- 83 以誠待人。雖禽獸可格。
- 84 曰僕以君人也。今乃知不足齒之脣。
- 85 生曰冤哉某以夜死。我以晝出。
- 86 廣交文人學士。常以僻典難人。自炫其博。
- 87 誠不知有守土之責者何以毫不注意至於一誤再誤也。
- 88 日政府籍報界之力以收外交之效。可見報紙之利益于國家如是其大也。
- 89 世間無不二色之男子。而偏責女子以守節。
- 90 吾讀此論文既畢。不禁愀然以悲。愀然以憂也。
- 91 唐小說載某生能挈妻子奴婢于一囊中。佩之以行。用則出之。不用則返諸囊。
- 92 吾國人久以不潔聞於世界。
- 93 故外間傳聞莫不以商會諸人咎由自取。
- 94 以此觀之。雲南以鑛名天下。真不虛也。
- 95 法人欲以鐵路亡雲南。故特修此路。
- 96 以臣觀之。此事宜弔不宜賀。
- 97 以中國人民之衆。豪傑志士之多。豈無一人可以弭亂乎。
- 98 以美國學術工藝之發達。其八年來之進步。必有非吾人所能測量者矣。
- 99 有西婦數人。裝束華靡。不類中等以下人物。
- 100 一晚偶散步通衢。緩步以行。

## Examples of the use of 爲 and 以爲.

- 101 爲人之道。盡在於是。
- 102 爲子者當念親年難再。
- 103 嗚呼。賭之爲害。如是如是。
- 104 酒之爲物。能亂人心志。
- 105 其爲人少言語。不飲酒。
- 106 法國爲飛行家之出產地。
- 107 華僑在南洋者爲數甚衆。
- 108 有之不如其無之之爲愈。
- 109 凡法律之爲物。在規定權利義務。
- 110 夫人非生而爲盜者則迫於飢寒固也。
- 111 西洋跳舞會。爲男女結婚一機關。
- 112 本銀行定名爲中美銀行。
- 113 且爲政之道。貴得民心。
- 114 營勇之捕盜爲盜夥矣。
- 115 不若刖而黥之。使爲廢人。
- 116 爲人專好遊嬉。不理朝政。親小人。遠君子。
- 117 想婦女被誘出洋爲娼之弊此後定當滅絕矣。
- 118 母以獨子故。酷愛之。任所爲。不加約束。
- 119 公然批評當局者之行爲。
- 120 嗚呼抱有爲之材而不終其志。
- 121 是爲無益之書。安用災梨禍棗爲。
- 122 可知事在人爲也。

- 123 但生徒須通徹英文方爲合格。  
 124 曰彼時漫爲是言耳。  
 125 吾非故爲危言以聳衆聽也。  
 126 學界中人。無不奉之爲泰斗。  
 127 久之。遂視爲己有。  
 128 時有蜜蜂誤認爲花。  
 129 外人之承認革黨爲戰團體。  
 130 當道苟順民心。大事可化爲小事。  
 131 自是孔夫子博學之名。傳播天下。人皆呼爲聖人矣。  
 132 八股洋煙。纏足。近人稱爲中國三大害。  
 133 寡人本將辱子。今反爲子所辱矣。  
 134 米貴之慘。似爲官吏之力所不及。  
 135 前次比欸。任意濫耗。致爲外人所藉口。  
 136 急雨狂風。老樹爲拔。  
 137 十四歲爲匪人誘去。  
 138 恐爲知者笑耳。  
 139 問之曰如許夜深。磨刀胡爲者。  
 140 娶妻以奉姑嫜。今若此。何以妻爲。  
 141 國家立法何爲哉曰保民而已矣。  
 142 曰汝所憂者爲錢耳余與汝雖屬異姓。實視同骨肉。余之錢即汝之錢也。何憂爲。  
 143 蓋在德國之意。以爲少年之不良。非少年天性使然。實少年之父兄使之之過也。  
 144 以夜爲日。以日爲夜。  
 145 吾願各省大吏。均以川事爲前車。

- 146 國以民爲本。苟無民。何有國。
- 147 余嘗以爲客人者中原之舊族。三代之遺民。
- 148 威氏之當選。或者以爲非以其主義。而以其人物。
- 149 幾致以身爲餌。
- 150 凡用兵之法。以糧爲重。
- 151 以此河爲天然界限。
- 152 浮橋以船爲之。
- 153 女以魚革爲囊。實以珠寶。
- 154 誰爲爲之。孰令致之。
- 155 吾夜夢頭生二角。不知主何吉凶。煩足下爲我決之。
- 156 王曰汝爲朋友而逆朕命。是重友而輕君也。
- 157 臣不能爲君排難卽爲不忠。
- 158 我得汝而活。汝爲我而死。豈不哀哉。
- 159 倘蒙恩恕。今後決不敢再作非爲之事。
- 160 聞滬上醫院中往求治花柳病者以印奴爲最多。
- 161 何必爲此模糊之詞。令人無從捉摸也。
- 162 傀儡儼若生人。而舉動不能自主。爲他人是賴。
- 163 初以爲家人夜彈。不甚措意。
- 164 商民到聽者。座爲之滿。
- 165 蓋已明知其材力不足以有爲也。

- 166 一時行人駐足觀者途爲之塞。  
 167 用德國材料及用德人爲總工程師。  
 168 有粵婦二人一爲纏足者襁負一小兒。一天足者手抱一小子。  
 169 爲袁世凱罷黜一事。  
 170 專恃此太平洋以爲之樞紐。

Examples of the use of 者.

- 171 廣東福建新聞分刊在第五第六版閱者注意。  
 172 凡由此三者觀之。  
 173 討魯與和魯二者孰利。  
 174 父與夫二者孰親。  
 175 今試問四川之亂。所死傷者官多歟民多歟。  
 176 新者成故。故者曾新。  
 177 孰知賀者方去。弔者旋來。  
 178 不能二字是不爲者推諉之辭。  
 179 卜者云夢日月入懷者其子大貴。  
 180 蓋此時期內。較之未種者尤易沾染云。  
 181 前此者勿論。但就革命而後。  
 182 語言與文字合。則通文者多。  
 183 精神喪失者未成年者貧民受救助者禁治產者。  
 184 見賓客問有起者然酣睡如故者過半。



- 185 此無異病者欲脫病苦而引刀以自殊也。
- 186 其書謂。土地。資本。勞力三者爲生利之源。
- 187 殊不知平等者謂法律之下無特權已耳。
- 188 商業者立乎生產者與消費者之間而爲之媒介者也。
- 189 自古英雄多好色。正恐今之好色者未必英雄。
- 190 遂將一切政事擱置悉以待後來者之處理。
- 191 故水陸遭其劫掠者歲以百計。
- 192 世界上愛寶石最甚者莫美國人若。
- 193 俾士麥者德之良相也。
- 194 中國者怪物也。
- 195 國家者國民生命財產之保險公司也。
- 196 故君者立法。臣者民者行法。
- 197 決非可以金錢購得者也。
- 198 軍士多有上馬不及者。
- 199 是亦有事于商場者所宜知者也。
- 200 紳士而賢者大可以佐官治之不足。
- 201 夫收鐵路爲國有外邦雖多行之者。
- 202 迹其生平。毀者有之 譽者有之。
- 203 肇疫者鼠也而跳蚤其媒介者也。
- 204 今有人牽牛取徑於他人之田者。
- 205 酒食自外來者不可不試。
- 206 後有夜穴寺壁者。

- 207 有不如其意者則出言不遜。
- 208 父老無恙天之珍愛吾人者至矣。
- 209 今吾國之主張分權者皆責孩提之童。以成人之事者也。
- 210 親愛莫若子女。雖陳千萬金亦有不忍易者。
- 211 有鄰嫗勸之嫁。女曰能爲我葬雙親者從之。
- 212 鴉片係採罌粟壳之液而製造者。
- 213 是夜舟經塔下者至多。
- 214 濱海之人。業捕鯨者甚多。
- 215 事不師古而能長久者非所聞也。
- 216 鷄卵之雙黃者往往有之。殊非異事。
- 217 真才云者必兼有學術經驗信用毅力四者。
- 218 各處天然風景有非圖畫所能盡者。
- 219 有楊翁者年已六旬。而精神頗矍鑠。然中饋已虛。
- 220 人生在世。得死於戰場者幸耳。
- 221 所謂外君子而內小人者也。
- 222 天下高賢無有出先生右者。
- 223 該銀行不用有夫之婦者。蓋因商業與婚事不能並行。
- 224 余不知有婦事而不可以語其夫者。
- 225 以迷信專咎華人者其亦聞之耶。
- 226 所謂由純之雜者萬物皆始於簡易終於錯綜。



- 227 有謂將督三省者有謂將調他部者。  
 228 聞者莫不捧腹。  
 229 物必先腐然後蟲生。事必先亂然後自敗。  
 事理所必然者也。  
 230 誠非生人所能忍受者矣。  
 231 近者又以商務日繁。擬於通商口岸增設  
 領事。  
 232 今者中外貿易日盛。海外華僑日多。  
 233 如有僑商願回籍興辦各項實業者。  
 234 此皆世人之所熟知者矣。  
 235 實迫於無可如何者。

Examples of the use of 所 and 所以.

- 236 該犯係其所生之子。  
 237 英人之所辛苦經營者一旦爲他人囊中  
 物也。  
 238 蓋民主國其所恃以範圍大總統者惟賴  
 憲法。  
 239 究其所由致此之原。不出乎兩端而已。  
 240 全國上下所目注而心營者唯在於是。  
 241 求其故而不得則曰是命耳運耳此種種  
 迷信之所由生也。  
 242 秦法凡薦人不效者與所薦之人同罪。  
 243 語言者文字之所從出也。  
 244 吾不知所謂南北意見。果何所指而云然。

- 245 父死。所有遺產。由長子獨襲。  
 246 所與鵝不同之處。獨其嘴耳。  
 247 此馬之所生。又大異之。  
 248 所施者亦必皆能報之人。  
 249 處女私奔之事日有所聞。  
 250 爭私則人之愛國心薄弱。而國無所恃以立矣。  
 251 前王所築不足以當巨覽。  
 252 夫良馬不在形之高大。所貴者。力能任重。足能致遠而已。  
 253 一若孩童之索餌則號。得餌則笑。號笑無常。惟感情之所使。  
 254 蓋物稀則貴。多則賤。亦勢所必至耳。  
 255 返身周視。都無所見。  
 256 君恩所賜不敢轉贈。  
 257 蓋此妓乃生徒所飾以陷師者也。  
 258 輪迴之說。本諸佛氏。儒者所不屑談。然以余所聞。亦有未可排斥者。  
 259 輿論之勢力。非目所得而見之也。  
 260 應設農林學堂一所。農林試驗場一區。  
 261 會期及會所目下均未議及。  
 262 爲中途休憩之所。  
 263 古書所載。非虛語也。  
 264 經所以載道。史所以紀事者也。  
 265 故財之所以爲財者以其可用也。  
 266 人之所以爲人。而不負天地。全在此慈善之心。

- 267 未犯罪者以工業學校收容之。所以使之有所依而生活也。
- 268 賞罰者朝廷所以治天下也。
- 269 言人所以貧也。言人所以富也。
- 270 黃河黃海之所以黃。職是故也。
- 271 國家所以與天地長久者於是乎在。
- 272 所以能不死而有今日者皆馬力。
- 273 其遇之之禮。與其所以遇英德各國特使者迥異。
- 274 盧因問其所以。乃具言其夢。
- 275 不知所以。盡情一嘔。
- 276 天性奇懶。終日飲酒。飲後高臥 鼻聲若雷。忘其所以矣。
- 277 貴州某縣有林某者其妻有外遇爲夫所聞。
- 278 爲其心之所欲爲。行其心之所欲行。
- 279 今後所有大小之船舶。一例裝置無線電信機。
- 280 所以不卽入山者徒以有老母在

Idioms and selected phrases.

- 281 該驢能人立以前兩足按琴。
- 282 各處地方。土匪蜂起。
- 283 賭場林立。博徒如蟻之附羶。
- 284 女伏身蛇遊而進。
- 285 絕無鯨吞蠶食之心也。

- 286 日人蠶食我之野心已蓄之數年。  
 287 支那終不免爲外人所瓜分。  
 288 鷹瞬虎視於側者六七國。  
 289 有多數牛車。滿載貨物。魚貫而行。  
 290 無事則牛馴蟻聚。有事則虎噬狼爭。  
 291 山巒壁立。異常險峻。山前又有淺灘。  
 292 有印兵百名。手持洋鎗。排行鵠立。  
 293 電達外部請將此項條約從速宣佈以釋羣疑。  
 294 西人打球會函請將草埔奏樂亭移於海濱空地。  
 295 乃手提大石。若舉嬰兒然。  
 296 吾家世受國恩。  
 297 陸行乘車。水行乘舟。  
 298 俛首膝行。從耳門而進。  
 299 設在山環水繞佳勝之地。  
 300 腰帶弓矢。手持鐵槍。  
 301 有良馬一匹。日行千里。  
 302 此人胸懷韜略。腹隱機謀。  
 303 上無衣。下無履。手弓而腰矢  
 304 鬼陰物。安敢晝見。  
 305 道不拾遺。犬不夜吠。  
 306 寡人當身任之。  
 307 以石壓草。草必旁生。  
 308 先君宦游半世。解組而歸

- 309 幼失父事母至孝。冬溫夏清晨省昏定。
- 310 吾國人識字者甚少。至于土生。則更無論矣。
- 311 日本人有言。法蘭西之憲法。血釀成之。而日本則以酒。夸哉言乎。
- 312 命子師事生。
- 313 慕其術者多師之。
- 314 秦譬猶虎狼。吞噬無厭。非盡收天下之地。臣海內之王。其欲未足。
- 315 近日叻埠自由腳踏車盛行。故業修整車者亦林立。
- 316 順理而行。天必福我。
- 317 如憐妾而活之。
- 318 尾之入於廟中。
- 319 曰爾安敢輕吾射。
- 320 苟有一人袖手觀之。
- 321 帝奇其計從之。
- 322 俄國有親英親德二派。
- 323 如君之年。房後三日精氣可復。
- 324 見者無不以尤物目之。
- 325 吾同胞幸勿河漢斯言。
- 326 男子因女子之自奴婢也。而亦奴婢之。
- 327 是將朝鮮我人民。而印度我土地也。
- 328 埃及印度我之陰謀。
- 329 婦不善其行。
- 330 喜怒不形於色。

- 331 當其未形之先。  
 332 無辜而刑之。是以民命爲草菅也。  
 333 各大臣均深然其說。  
 334 吾欲生汝而律無可生。  
 335 已之不孝而欲子孝已。何望之奢也。  
 336 聲其賣國瀆職之罪。此對於外務部之法也。  
 337 所履山徑。寬僅十八寸。兩旁下臨絕壑。  
 338 曰吾師大教。敢不書紳。  
 339 羣以爲益身聖水。  
 340 稱帝而一天下。易如反掌。  
 341 人人皆安其遇。而忠其職焉。決不可得也。  
 342 總之。人生之衆惡。皆由人道之墮落而成。  
 343 其狀龍之形。亦異於中國。  
 344 以樹立新海軍之基礎。  
 345 官斯土者豈可置而不問哉。  
 346 眞航海者必不可少之物也。  
 347 此願有何難遂。  
 348 政府不欲下罪己之詔  
 349 臣之好善惡惡 君所知也  
 350 該處商民之受其愚者頗不乏人  
 351 一言不合 至操刀而相向  
 352 德國所產亦與英相伯仲 或且駕乎英國之上  
 353 今世諸立憲國。其國中之輿論大率有數派 常相水火



- 354 國家以民爲本。豈能任聽一二奸豪魚肉  
無數良善。
- 355 其勢不兩存明矣。
- 356 放虎歸山。異日悔之晚矣。
- 357 不自今日始也久矣。
- 358 但得此法足矣。
- 359 世界平和之論。倡之者多矣。
- 360 國民之習與成性。久矣。
- 361 朕不如此農民。多矣。
- 362 人魚種類向聞航海者言之屢矣。
- 363 嗟乎。世之積金以遺子孫者多矣。
- 364 兄果真心改行。一家衣食惟弟是賴。
- 365 且弑逆之事。何國蔑有。惟力是視。誰加  
罪焉。
- 366 如有被匪搶掠各情事。唯船官是問。
- 367 問曰汝識我否。答言不識
- 368 見女至呼曰來乎。女應曰來矣
- 369 帝曰朕若以其婦之小影示君君能識之  
乎。余曰能。
- 370 房中得無有人否。
- 371 得毋汝妻匿跡于此乎
- 372 如此得不示弱乎。
- 373 嗟我華人其各自重
- 374 公子其勿辭
- 375 汝其速去。若遲半刻。吾便聲張。
- 376 如墮明珠於溝壑耳

- 377 使愚人墮其術中也。  
 378 凡僕婦有孕必用藥墮之。  
 379 曹操幾死者三。  
 380 死者不可復生。悲之何益。  
 381 死者人之所必不免者也。  
 382 曰此非吾金安敢妄取。  
 383 見者不生憐憫。反加非笑。  
 384 曰某人也非鬼也。  
 385 不問是非曲直。不顧前因後果。  
 386 兩方面孰是孰非非記者所敢置議也。  
 387 嘻是非所敢言矣。  
 388 痛悔前非。  
 389 非大軍不可。  
 390 是夜非以冠纓自勒其喉而死。  
 391 不敢爲非。  
 392 嗟乎時事日非。大局危矣。  
 393 日則共食。夜則共寢。餘桃斷袖。莫能踰也。  
 394 公餘之暇。卽招友與奕。  
 395 積善之家。必有餘慶。  
 396 年三十餘無出。  
 397 使地無餘利。人無餘力。  
 398 疑駭之餘。妒火中燒。  
 399 禁烟大臣將被彈劾。  
 400 屢遭大婦凌虐。家主不敢過問。  
 401 袁欲外人之見憐。



- 402 寡人死卽死耳。不受汝脅也。  
 403 所以賜予者何故。  
 404 二十而嫁。有故。二十三年而嫁。  
 405 產後病故。  
 406 邑有王生。行七。故家子。  
 407 曰汝誤也。非故也。何罪之有。  
 408 天故生此敗予以傾其家。  
 409 思想故國江山之勝。  
 410 箭在弦上。不得不發耳。  
 411 乃於案上取壺酒。  
 412 民是上天所生。  
 413 手捧金盤呈上。  
 414 郡以上聞。  
 415 後門外爲監國上朝必由之地。  
 416 汝迫我上虎背耶。  
 417 鼻孔如生向上。可以插鉛筆。  
 418 爲人上者奈何弗禁。  
 419 土皇一面於政治上爲皇帝。一面於宗教  
 上爲教主。  
 420 世界上佩此電帶者之衆不可勝數。  
 421 人參爲上品之藥。  
 422 不論遠近定能按址寄上  
 423 上海萬國禁烟會。  
 424 下之所以奉上。  
 425 上坐十餘官。

- 426 爲人上者奈何不敬。  
 427 在選舉區內住居滿二年以上  
 428 有最古郵票。上繪女皇城多利像。  
 429 物各有所當止之處。  
 430 其所當居止之理。  
 431 夫婦同體。事無大小。妾當與知。  
 432 羣咎當事者之辦理不善  
 433 如此庸才。豈堪當此大任  
 434 面色如生。但臭不可當。  
 435 當火起時居民咸戰慄失色  
 436 使國民人人不肯當兵 則不必革命而政  
 府自覆  
 437 有山茶可以當酒。  
 438 爲議員 爲國民者當體當局者之苦哀  
 439 作巢於木箱之中  
 440 我何罪於天而至此。  
 441 智者貴於乘時  
 442 爾等老於年。未老於事。  
 443 噫色之於人 甚矣哉。  
 444 搶刦之事 幾於無夜不有  
 445 破人與破於人二者孰愈  
 446 人民之衆 車馬之多 無如魏者 於以抗  
 奈 有餘也  
 447 臣之於君 子之於父 奴僕之於家主  
 448 試箸之 鞋小於足者盈寸

- 449 本港素稱易於覓食。
- 450 夫安得比於父哉。
- 451 在民主之國如法如美。
- 452 平均每人每日約用水七加倫零十份之八。
- 453 駐德華使蔭昌自被命爲陸軍部尙書
- 454 西班牙百勝大軍。
- 455 北美州月報。
- 456 野那敗後。布國生命。不絕如線。
- 457 馬登馬六甲樹乳有限公司。
- 458 巴故打士的力。
- 459 球內卽裝瓦斯。
- 460 英國倫敦水晶宮。
- 461 倫敦電云據斯丹達報聖彼得堡訪員函云。
- 462 京電云總稅司赫德因病奏請開缺奉旨慰留。
- 463 印府總督律面都。
- 464 蓋由黑海自由通過地中海。實爲俄之海軍命脈所關也。
- 465 外國人至今名我國之統號曰支那者由此
- 466 涉皮連子爵所駕之氣船。
- 467 中國擬請海牙平和會公判
- 468 萬國新語名愛斯白朗圖。
- 469 唯一代理人轄典目兄弟公司謹白
- 470 勿里智士藥房 德律風八百三十號。

- 471 王以行人之禮禮焉。
- 472 君子曰不備不虞。不可以師。
- 473 君子自難而易彼。衆人自易而難彼。
- 474 且一夫不田有受其飢者。一婦不蠶有受其寒者。
- 475 此公侯之所以扞城其民也。
- 476 有三士。足以上人。而從之。
- 477 此等無知愚民不明福善禍淫之理。
- 478 夫人主者父天母地。兄日姊月。
- 479 必得聰明之君以父母之。
- 480 與人別居。若入城市則擊木以自異。
- 481 長師孔子之孫子思。
- 482 君子謂楚於是乎能官人。官人國之急也。
- 483 罪人以族。官人以世。
- 484 毋寧使人謂子子實生我而謂子浚我以生乎。
- 485 公曰在我而已。遂東大子光。
- 486 天將多陽虎之罪。以斃之。君姑待之。
- 487 防山以水之。
- 488 由此觀之。則教學相長也。
- 489 非先有長之之心在我。

- 490 先王疆理天下。物土之宜而布其利。  
 491 是以先王上之。  
 492 所謂生死而肉骨也。  
 493 昭子退曰夫子將有異志。不君君矣。  
 494 人之愛人求利之也。  
 495 汝不法汝祖父。  
 496 皇上事事。皆法堯舜豈獨於歷有不然哉。  
 497 文王一怒而安天下之民。  
 498 王如善之。則何爲不行。  
 499 王請大之。  
 500 舜父其父而不敢君其父  
 501 政令不施焉。則君不臣其人  
 502 見怪不怪。其怪自敗。  
 503 孔子明帝王之道。  
 504 損衆生之不足。厚豪僧之有餘。  
 505 復義農之治。  
 506 省刑罰。薄稅斂。  
 507 禮本於事親。終於奉上。  
 508 終文武之業。  
 509 國人刺其君重斂。蠶食於民。不修其政。  
 510 桀爲酒池。可以運舟。糟丘足以望十里。  
 而牛飲者三千人。  
 511 如此忠直。堪以風世。  
 512 不能常其德。  
 513 察微知著。無一理之不燭

- 514 河出圖 洛出書 聖人則之。  
 515 事其大夫之賢者。友其士之仁者。  
 516 無心失理謂之過 有心背理謂之非。  
 517 此非足爲報。欲以結好於永久。  
 518 不求非分。不作非爲。  
 519 朝廷立法之意。無非禁民爲非。導民爲善。  
 520 非知道者孰能識之哉  
 521 天子之所是皆是之 天子之所非皆非之  
 522 非人者必有以易之  
 523 荀偃令曰雞鳴而駕。塞井夷竈 唯余馬首是瞻。  
 524 且諺曰非宅是卜 唯鄰是卜  
 525 民不見德而唯戮是聞  
 526 聖人有以見天下之賾  
 527 君子有信 其有以知之矣。  
 528 何其久也 必有以。  
 529 昭子曰不有以國。其能久乎  
 530 以義言之  
 531 曰小大之獄 雖不能察 必以情  
 532 古者天子以射選諸侯  
 533 公以其官逆之  
 534 月事以時下 故能有子  
 535 仲尼曰以臣召君 不可以訓

- 536 以君之明。子爲大政。其何厲之有。
- 537 司馬握節以死。故書以官。
- 538 民所不則。以在民上。不可以終。
- 539 象有齒以焚其身。賄也。
- 540 不用善化民而制以重刑。
- 541 吾聞之。民受天地之中以生。所謂命也。
- 542 曰衛國褊小。老夫耄矣。無能爲也。
- 543 我諸戎飲食衣服。不與華同。費幣不通。言語不達。何惡之能爲。
- 544 曰焉用聖人。我將飲酒而已。爾行。何以聖爲。
- 545 曰親逐而君。爾父爲厲。是之不憂。而何以田爲。
- 546 人而無儀。不死何爲。
- 547 夫魯齊晉之脣。脣亡齒寒。君所知也。不救何爲。
- 548 今二子者。君生則縱其惑。死又益其侈。是棄君於惡也。何臣之爲。
- 549 國不競。亦陵。何國之爲。
- 550 且死者是常。古來不免。所造經像。何所施爲。
- 551 貴賤無序。何以爲國。
- 552 恃險與馬。不可以爲固也。從古以然。
- 553 禮有以小爲貴也。
- 554 曰子之宅近市。湫隘囂塵。不可以居。



- 555 曰伯有猶能爲鬼乎。子產曰能。
- 556 若晉君朝以入則婢子夕以死。
- 557 子曰吾嘗終日不食。終夜不寢。以思。
- 558 以宋初宰相趙普之賢。猶有首背杜太后之事。



- 1 In order to prevent (to stop) future trouble and to tranquilise the country.
- 2 It is not sufficient (safe) to guarantee the shareholders' capital.
- 3 There certainly must be (increasingly) established more telegraph-offices in order to facilitate (for the convenience of) transmitting news.
- 4 At present everywhere the village-people are extraordinarily excited, and hurriedly form public associations with the view of offering resistance.
- 5 On the funeral-day of count Ito throughout Japan business was suspended to manifest grief and sorrow.
- 6 They desire to have intercourse with spiritual beings, in order to obtain the secret of longevity.
- 7 I wish girls to use their eyes to read books and not for flirtation (to transmit their feelings).
- 8 In order to assist (to support) the good intentions of the republic to carry out the abolition of slavery (to release slaves).
- 9 Even though a mother acts in an unmotherly way, a son has not thereby the right to be unfilial.
- 10 Wicked and mysterious things can only be stopped (put an end to by virtue).
- 11 It is not a thing that we can explain (grasp) by ordinary standards.

- 12 As long as the republic has still such men, we have reason  
to believe that the government's schemes can be carried out.
- 13 This is also brought about by people's schemes not being good.
- 14 He said: „but for you, I would not be alive to day.”
- 15 There was indeed reason for his being laughed at by the  
market-people.
- 16 Since Heaven has produced these wicked people, Heaven has  
means whereby to govern them.
- 17 In that case foreigners will certainly have the means whereby  
to silence them.
- 18 From the present day to divine the future.
- 19 Those who were born after their father's death, but whose  
father at his death was a native of China.
- 20 There is nothing whereby (the state of things of) yesterday  
differs from (the state of things of) ten years and more ago.
- 21 In that case the rich people will assuredly have more than  
abundance, the poor and destitute will not have that on which  
they may live.
- 22 Li-Sao-Lim, a native of Hay-Ting died some years ago of  
illness. Afterwards his family had not the means whereby  
to live.
- 23 Do not, my prince, commit suicide, given your youth and  
talents, your future career is not to be estimated.
- 24 For an elder brother to go to the court of a younger brother  
is not in harmony with propriety, (is not the right thing to  
be done).
- 25 In appointing a son as heir-apparent, one takes the eldest;  
this has been a general rule through all times.

- 26 Now Sin-Fui may not yet be called a secluded place or an out-of-the way spot.
- 27 The sheep said: 'Given the cunningness of the fox and I yet believing his words, it is just that I was cheated by it.'
- 28 Startling news of an elder brother being murdered by a younger one.
- 29 Now the position of head-manager of railways being so important (and yet after all) to entrust it to a person like Huang-Hsing may indeed be said to be an unfortunate thing for the railways (of China).
- 30 Where there are four hundred millions of people in China, and yet nobody to take the responsibility, we may say that there are no people (that it is a country without a people).
- 31 Fortunately the car-man jumped down and lifted him up so that he came off unhurt.
- 32 If this case were laid before your Majesty in which way would you settle it?
- 33 Even though I had a hundred mouths, how could I clear myself? (prove my innocence).
- 34 They took their seats according to precedence.
- 35 Let me try to discuss these matters seriatim (successively).
- 36 As to age Chow was the elder of the two.
- 37 To erect and establish work-houses for the poor to take in and nourish beggars and teach them a trade (craft.)
- 38 The Japanese ambassador had no words to reply, and silently retired.
- 39 T'ang answered that he had gone to visit a friend and that while talking it had unnoticed by them become late.

- 40 If there was somebody who asked him after Fuhkian affairs, he only knitted his brows and said not a word.
- 41 Those in the world who treat their parents in a shabby way, on each occasion shirk their duty on the ground of poverty, saying that they are more than willing but that their strength is not sufficient.
- 42 If those who apply to him for medical assistance address him as "hsien-shêng" he does not answer, but if they address him as "lao-yeh" he says "yes" (he responds).
- 43 I have heard that if a woman attracts a man (serves him as a wife) by her beauty (only), the love disappears (relaxes) as soon as the beauty decays.
- 44 To employ useful money in useless undertakings.
- 45 It is like throwing meat to a famished tiger.
46. All those, who violate any article of the above regulations will without exception be put to death.
- 47 He thereupon cut the flesh of his thigh, roasted it and gave it (to his father) to eat.
- 48 He thereupon became his sworn brother, and gave his daughter as a wife to his son.
- 49 In the remotest antiquity the rules of propriety had not then been developed and on the death of a parent, (the corpse) was covered up with fire-wood and buried in the fields.
- 50 If there were those who offered him money, oil or rice, he did not accept it.
- 51 Peter the Great was ashamed of stupidity and so he developed Russia. Washington was ashamed of weakness and so he created America. Cavour was ashamed of the divided nature of his country, and so he united Italy.

- 52 Instead of governing them by laws, it is better to work on their feelings, and make them reform themselves.
- 53 It was necessary to give him the amount (he required) before he went elsewhere.
- 54 The amounts were fixed by the priest himself, and differed according to the greatness or smallness of the shops.
- 55 Freedom! Freedom! all the evil deeds in the world are done in your name, (by borrowing your name).
- 56 In that case there is nothing left for the people but to swallow their spite and conceal their hatred and die.
- 57 One day he killed five tigers with his fists, flayed them and took them home.
- 58 The Manchu-dynasty has fallen down and the republic thereby has arisen.
- 59 Since the opening up of communication between China and other countries Shanghai has become the opium smokers and prostitutes' quarter (hole) of the South-East; the be-rouged and be-powdered women living there side by side may be counted by thousands.
- 60 Before the war between China and Japan our country had the supremacy on the Eastern Sea.
- 61 In Amoy ever since the beginning of summer, there has been very little rain, and in consequence thereof plague (the epidemic of the season) prevails everywhere.
- 62 The written documents and records of our district before the T'ang dynasty are not complete (are not to be had in detail).
- 63 The population are not permitted to talk together on the markets of the town in groups of three and more, in case they do, they are immediately whipped.

- 64 From the ordinary articles in daily use to the articles of art and luxury.
- 65 They can hardly write their own name, and besides that they do not even know the character Ting.
- 66 As to what happened afterwards I have no knowledge.
- 67 If this goes on it will be a great hindrance in the future to the prohibition of opium (it will greatly give rise to difficulties, obstructions to the prohibition of opium's future).
- 68 To issue a proclamation in which they lay the guilt on themselves in order to win the hearts of the people.
- 69 The officials thereupon searched his person (applied to him the method of searching).
- 70 Lately on account of old age and much illness, he conceived the idea of going back to his native place, (he conceived the thought of the bird, which on being tired thinks of returning (to its nest).
- 71 In case the cow dies of disease the company compensates for its value.
- 72 The price of the hog is entirely spent in paying duties.
- 73 He weighed it in his hand, and objected to it as being too light.
- 74 As he had only one son he could not bear to go against his wishes.
- 75 Daily and monthly I stumble on, old age is coming, and to have not yet achieved any success is what troubles me (what makes me sad).
- 76 Now, what is the reason that the people revolt? It is because (the proposed measures) are sufficient to bring the country into a dangerous and perilous position.
- 77 Now, because this dog was born inside the palace in Peking, it was named after the Prince-Regent of the former dynasty.

- 78 According to my calculation within a short time rain will certainly fall (come down).
- 79 People use the expression "to climb a tree in order to catch fish" to describe (to illustrate) a difficult affair.
- 80 If a man is old it is difficult for him to learn anything new. If a government is old, it is anxious to keep what is ancient (it becomes conservative).
- 81 For this reason the bridges must yearly be examined and repaired, and the banks must at proper times be raised and rammed.
- 82 Now it is not that the king fisher, the snow-goose, the rhinoceros and the elephant are not situated far from death (being in the air, the water and the woods), but that they die at length is because they are enticed to their death by bait.
- 83 If people are treated in a sincere way (by sincerity) even though they are like animals they will be open to correction (it will be possible to correct them).
- 84 He said: "I thought you to be a man, but now I know that you are a fellow not worth to be reckoned with".
- 85 He said: "Indeed, you wrong me!" they died at night-time and I went out in the day-time".
- 86 He had largely intercourse with learned men and scholars and always troubled people with out-of-the-way allusions in order to display his learning.
- 87 I really do not know how it is that those, whose duty it is to preserve the country, do not pay the slightest attention to (these affairs), so that one blunder is followed by an other.
- 88 The Japanese Government availed themselves of the power of the press to attain political results. Hereby we can see how great the advantage is of the press for a government.

- 89 There is not a man in the world, who loving himself more than one woman, does not require in a prejudiced way that girls shall preserve their chastity.
- 90 When I had finished reading this article, grief and sadness overwhelmed me.
- 91 It is written in a story of the T'ang dynasty that a certain person was able to put his wife and children and servants into a bag, which he hung to his girdle, when walking. Whenever he wished to have them he took them out, and if he did not, he put them back into the bag.
- 92 Our people have already for a long time been known to the world as unclean.
- 93 Therefore as soon as the news spread abroad, there was nobody, who was not of opinion that the members of the Chamber of Commerce had brought the blame on themselves.
- 94 When we consider it from this point it is really not undeserved that Yünnan has the reputation of being a mineral country.
- 95 The French wish to ruin Yünnan by railways and therefore they have specially constructed this road.
- 96 As I, your subject, look at the matter, there is reason for condoling and not for congratulating.
- 97 Now, as the population of China is so numerous, and as brave and energetic fellows are so great in number, how can it be that there is not a single person fit to repress rebellion?
- 98 Given the development of science and industry in America, we can certainly not calculate (there is no saying) what the progress will be in the succeeding eight years.
- 99 There were several European women dressed in a splendid fashion, and who did not look like people belonging to the middle or lower classes.



- 100 One evening I accidentally sauntered along the streets and walked slowly on.
- 101 Everything necessary to play the part of a man is to be found in this.
- 102 A son must remember that the years of his parents come only once.
- 103 Alas! such is the evil done by gambling.
- 104 The characteristic of wine (strong liquor) is that it disorders man's mind and energy.
- 105 He is a man, who speaks little and does not drink alcohol.
- 106 France is the country yielding (most) aviators.
- 107 The number of Chinese emigrants in the southern islands is very great.
- 108 It is better to be without them than to have them.
- 109 The office of the law is to regulate and to fix the privileges and obligations of the people.
- 110 If a man is not born a thief, then he is compelled to it by hunger and cold.
- 111 The western dancing-clubs are one of the means for girls and boys to become married.
- 112 Our banking-office has taken the name of "the China-American Bank".
- 113 Moreover the valuable point in governing is to win the hearts of the people.
- 114 There are numerous instances in which soldiers in catching robbers became robbers.
- 115 The best thing to do will be to cut off his feet and brand him so that he will be a cripple (so causing him to become a cripple).

- 116 As a man he is specially fond of gaiety and amusement, and does not pay attention to the regulation of court-affairs. He is intimate with mean fellows and keeps at a distance from superior people.
- 117 I am of opinion that henceforth the malpractice of women and girls being enticed away to go over the sea and become prostitutes must certainly be exterminated and completely done away with.
- 118 As he was her only son, his mother was extremely fond of him and let him do as he pleased, not keeping him under restraint.
- 119 To criticise openly the actions of those in authority.
- 120 Alas! he has the talents (the power in him) to accomplish something, but he has not the opportunity to carry out his ambitions (or alas! to have the power in ourself etc.).
- 121 This being a useless book, why should one spoil pearwood and ruin date-wood (to have it printed?)
- 122 By this we may know that matters depend on man's own doings.
- 123 Candidates however in order to reach the standard required must be thoroughly acquainted with the english language.
- 124 He said: "at that time I recklessly spoke these words."
- 125 I do not write down these startling words on purpose only to excite people's hearing, (there is reason for what I write).
- 126 Scientists (people belonging to the learned world) all treat him as though he were mount Tai or the polar star.
- 127 In the long run they look upon it as though it belonged to them (as though it were their own property).
- 128 Every now and again honey-bees mistook it for a flower.

- 129 The acknowledging of the revolutionary party by the foreign powers (the foreigners) as a real fighting party (and not as rebels).
- 130 If those in authority follow the hearts of the people, big affairs may be transformed into small affairs,
- 131 From this time the fame (or reputation) of Confucius' learning was transmitted and spread all over the world, and everybody called him: the sage.
- 132 Essay-writing, opium and bound feet, are lately called by people the three great evils of China.
- 133 I originally intended to disgrace you, but now on the contrary I am disgraced by you.
- 134 One gets the impression that the misery caused by the dearth of rice cannot be helped by the officials (is a thing not reached by the officials' strength or power).
- 135 The last time, the Belgian Capital was squandered at the caprice (of the officials), was squandered in a reckless way, so that it gave foreigners cause for discussion.
- 136 Amidst a heavy rain and a violent wind, old trees were torn up.
- 137 At the age of fourteen she was abducted by vagabonds.
- 138 I fear to be laughed at by knowing ones (experts).
- 139 He asked him saying: 'what are your intentions in sharpening a knife so late at night?
- 140 One marries a wife in order that she may serve one's father and mother, but if now you act like this, how can you be considered a wife?
- 141 For what does the Government establish laws? The answer is: in order to protect the people and for nothing else.

- 142 He said: "what makes you sorry is money, and though I and you are of a different surname, I look upon you as one of the same flesh and blood. My money now is your money, what cause have you for sorrow?"
- 143 For the opinion in Germany is that if young people are not good, it is not because their nature is not good but it is really the fault of their fathers and elder brothers who cause them to be so.
- 144 To turn day into night and night into day.
- 145 I wish (I hope) that the high officials in every province will all look upon the affairs in Söich'uan as a warning example.
- 146 The people form the ground-work of the State. If there were no people, how would there be a country?
- 147 I have always been of opinion that the Hakka's are the old tribe of China, the descendants of the three dynasties.
- 148 There are some, who are of opinion that Wilson must be elected not on account of his (political) principles, but on account of his personal qualities.
- 149 Their bodies nearly became bait for fish (they were very nearly drowned).
- 150 In strategy (as to the art of using soldiers) provisions are to be considered as the important thing.
- 151 They take this river as the natural boundary.
- 152 A floating bridge is made out of ships.
- 153 The girl made a bag out of fish-skin and filled it with pearls and (other) precious things.
- 154 On account of whom was it done? Who ordered it to be done?
- 155 I dreamed during the night that my head had grown two horns. I do not know whether it means luck or mis-fortune. May I trouble you to decide it for me?

- 156 The king said: "if you disobey my commands for the sake of a friend, it shows that you consider your friend important and your prince unimportant.
- 157 If a minister cannot settle difficulties on behalf of his prince, he is not faithful.
- 158 I owe my life to you, if now you should die for me, would not that be sad?
- 159 If now by your favour I am forgiven, henceforth I will certainly not dare to do again things that ought not to be done.
- 160 We hear that those who go to the main hospital in Shanghai in order to apply for treatment for venereal diseases are mostly Indians.
- 161 Why must you use such foolish language that nobody by any means can grasp your meaning?
- 162 Puppets are like living beings, but are not masters of their own actions, and have to rely on others.
- 163 At first he thought that some inmate of the house played (the guitar) at night-time, and did not pay special attention to it.
- 164 The whole building was filled with commercial people, who came to listen.
- 165 For they already clearly understood that his talents were not sufficient to accomplish anything.
- 166 In a moment the street was obstructed by pedestrians, who stood still to look at the spectacle.
- 167 They'll use german materials and engage a German as chief engineer.
- 168 There were two Cantonese women. One had bound feet and carried a child strapped on her back, the other had natural feet and carried a child in her arms.

- 169 In the matter of Yüan-shih-k'ai's dismissal.
- 170 They specially rely on the Pacific Ocean and consider it as the pivot (of their power).
- 171 The news of Kuangtung and Fukhian has been separately printed on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> pages. Let readers pay attention to this.
- 172 Now if we consider the matter from these three points.
- 173 To punish Lu or to seek its friendship, which of the two is better?
- 174 A father and a husband, who of the two is nearer?
- 175 Now let me ask whether in the Ssüch'uan rebellion, of those who were killed and wounded, who were larger in number the officials or the people?
- 176 The new becomes old, the old once was new.
- 177 Who could know that on the departure of those who congratulated, the mourners would arrive?
- 178 The two words "non possumus" are an expression used by those, who do nothing in order to shirk their duty.
- 179 The geomancer said: "the sons of those who dream that the sun or moon penetrates into their bosom, will be greatly honourable (will obtain high positions).
- 180 For during this period those who have been inoculated will be more easily infected than those (compared with those) who have not yet been inoculated.
- 181 What has happened before we will not discuss, we will start with the revolution and go onwards.
- 182 If the spoken language corresponds to the written language, those, who know how to read books are numerous.

- 183 Those who have lost their mental faculties, those, who are not yet grown up (minors), those, who are poor and receive charity, those, who are forbidden (by judicial sentence) to control their own fortune.
- 184 He saw that some among the guests had got up, but the greater half were still soundly asleep as before.
- 185 This is not different from the case of a sick person, who in order to get rid of his sickness draws a knife and commits suicide.
- 186 His book says: the soil, capital and labour are the three things that are the source of all profit (that are the profit-producing source).
- 187 They do not know at all that equality will only say: no special privileges before the law, and nothing else.
- 188 The trader stands between the producer and the consumer, and acts as a middleman.
- 189 From of old most heroes were fond of women, but now I fear that those who are fond of women nowadays are certainly not heroes.
- 190 He thereupon took all government-affairs and put them aside, waiting for persons coming afterwards to put them straight.
- 191 Therefore those who on water or on land were robbed by them could be counted by hundreds.
- 192 Among those in the world, who are fond of precious stones, there are none, who like them so well as the Americans.
- 193 Bismarck was an eminent German statesman.
- 194 China is a strange country indeed!
- 195 Government is as it were the assurance-company of the life and property of the people.



- 196 Therefore the princes make the laws and the ministers and the people carry them out.
- 197 It is certainly not a thing to be bought and acquired by money.
- 198 There were many among the soldiers who (in the hurry of the flight) could not get on their horses.
- 199 Now this is a thing that those who have to do with commercial matters must know (or ought to know).
- 200 If the unemployed officials are wise men, they may be of great usefulness in assisting when the officials' administration is insufficient.
- 201 Though the nationalisation of railways (making them the country's property) is much practised in foreign countries.
- 201 If we trace (review) his former life (we find that) there were those, who slandered him, and those, who praised him.
- 203 The originator of plague is the rat but the (jumping) flea is the cause of its spreading (acts as intermediary or go-between).
- 204 Now (suppose) there is a man, who leads a cow and takes his way over another person's field.
- 205 If wine and food come from without it is necessary to examine them.
- 206 Afterwards there was somebody, who during the night made a hole in a wall of the temple.
- 207 If there was somebody who did not act according to his wishes, he became rude in his speech (he uttered unsubmitive words).
- 208 As our father is old and yet not ill (became old without suffering as yet from any illness) it shows that Heaven loves us extremely.

- 209 Now those in our country, who advocate a policy of decentralisation, are all acting as one, who would trust a baby-in-arms with the affairs of a grown-up person.
- 210 Parents love nothing better than their children, and there are those, who, even though one should spread ten thousand pieces of silver before them, could not bear to sell them.
- 211 There was an old woman in the neighbourhood (living near her), who advised the girl to remarry. The girl said: "if there is one, who can bury for me my parents I will follow him.
- 212 Opium is made out of the juice got from the husk of the poppy.
- 213 That night the ships that passed underneath the lighthouse were very numerous.
- 214 The persons living near the sea, who make a trade of catching whales are very numerous.
- 215 I have never heard that in affairs if one did not follow the teaching of the ancients, the affairs could last long.
- 216 That there are eggs with a double yoke is of frequent occurrence, and not at all a strange thing.
- 217 What is meant by real talent (capacities) includes learning, experience, reliability and energy, these four.
- 218 The natural scenery of each place was such that it could not be completely represented (imitated) by a pencil.
- 219 There was an old gentleman, named Yang, who, though already sixty years of age, had still a great vitality, but whose wife had died.
- 220 For a man born in the world it is a fortunate thing to find death on the battle field.
- 221 This is an example of the saying: he is outwardly a gentleman but inwardly a mean man.

- 222 Of those in the world, who are high in position and wise, there is none, who surpasses you.
- 223 This Banking-Institution does not use married women on the ground that trade and marriage do not go together.
- 224 I do not know that there are affairs, which a wife cannot tell her husband.
- 225 Have those, who specially blame the Chinese people for being superstitious also heard this?
- 226 What is meant by saying: to go from the simple to the complex, is that all things are simple originally and end by becoming complicated.
- 227 There are those, who say that he will be appointed Governor of the three provinces, and there are those, who say that he will be transferred to another Board.
- 228 Of the hearers there was none, who did not hold his belly (his sides) with laughing.
- 229 Things must first be putrid and then the worms begin to live. Affairs must first be confused and then they go to ruin. This is a necessary state of things (this must be so on account of the reason of things).
- 230 This is really a thing that no living being could tolerate (could bear to receive).
- 231 Lately on account of the daily increase of commercial affairs it has been proposed to appoint more consuls at the treaty ports.
- 232 Nowadays the commerce between China and foreign countries is daily growing more extensive, and the Chinese emigrants in countries over the sea are daily becoming more numerous.
- 233 If there are Chinese merchants abroad who are willing to return to their native place in order to establish and manage industrial enterprises.

- 234 These are things that all persons in the world are thoroughly acquainted with.
- 235 It is indeed a thing made compulsory by the inevitable.
- 236 The culprit in question was her own son.
- 237 That for which the English have plotted and schemed so bitterly will one morning become a property in the bag of another.
- 238 The constitutional law is that on which a Republic relies to limit the power of a president (to keep the power of a president within bounds).
- 239 If we investigate the reasons by which this was brought about, there are only two questions and that is all.
- 240 That on which the eyes of everybody in the whole country (high and low) are fixed and about which their hearts are anxious, lies in this.
- 241 If they seek for the cause of a thing, and do not find it, they say: "it is fate; it is destiny", and all kinds of superstitions spring from this.
- 242 According to the laws of Ch'in whoever recommended a person for a position who was not successful was as guilty as the person he recommended.
- 243 The spoken language is that from which the written language takes its origin.
- 244 I do not know with reference to what people talk about Northern or Southern opinions.
- 245 If a father dies the estate he leaves behind becomes the sole property of the eldest son.
- 246 That in which it differs from a goose is only its beak.
- 247 This (animal, the mule) springs from a horse and yet differs greatly from it.

- 248 Those to whom he made presents were all persons, who could recompense him.
- 249 One daily hears of cases of maiden-girls secretly running away.
- 250 If people quarrel over private things then their patriotism becomes weak and the country has nothing to rely on for maintenance.
- 251 What former kings have built is not worthy of your exalted attention (glance).
- 252 Now a good horse need not be high and big in form, its value lies in its strength being sufficient to sustain heavy burdens, and that its feet can go far.
- 253 Now it is as with a child that in asking for a cake cries, and laughs on getting it. Its laughing and its crying are not constant, but are called forth by its feelings.
- 254 For when things are rare they are dear, when numerous they are cheap. This is a natural outcome of circumstances.
- 255 He turned his body and looked all round, but he saw nothing at all.
- 256 What the prince's favour has bestowed on me, I dare not make a present of to another.
- 257 For this prostitute had been dressed up by the pupils in order to play a trick upon their teacher.
- 258 The theory of transmigration originates in Buddha and scholars do not condescend to talk about it, but as to what I have heard of it, it is yet not to be rejected.
- 259 The power of public opinion is a thing that cannot be seen with the eyes.
- 260 There must be established a school for agriculture and an experimental station.

- 261 The time of meeting and the place of meeting have not yet been discussed.
- 262 It is a place for resting halfway.
- 263 What is written down in the ancient classics does not consist of empty words.
- 264 The canonical books were for writing down the Tao. The historical books were for writing down affairs or events.
- 265 Therefore the value of money lies in its usefulness.
- 266 That what makes a man a man (what distinguishes him from other beings) and makes that he does not turn his back upon Heaven is compassion (is his having this compassionate heart).
- 267 Those who have not yet committed a crime are placed in a reformatory (where they are taught a trade) so that afterwards they have something to rely on for subsistence.
- 268 Rewards and punishments are the things by which the court governs the world.
- 269 It (the book) discusses how it is that people are poor, and how it is that people are rich.
- 270 Now this is the reason that the yellow sea and the yellow river are yellow.
- 271 Now herein lies the reason that a country will exist as long as Heaven and Earth.
- 272 Now that he did not die and lived till the present day, was all due to the horse's strength.
- 273 The ceremony with which he treated him (the american ambassador) was quite different from the way in which he treated the special ambassadors of England and Germany.
- 274 Lu asked him how it came about, and then he told his whole dream.

- 275 He did not know how it came, but he blurted it all out.
- 276 By nature they are extremely lazy, they do nothing but drinking the whole day, and after drinking they sleep heavily, snoring like thunder, forgetting everything.
- 277 In a certain district in Kuei-chou there was a certain Lin, whose wife had a liaison, which came to the ears of her husband.
- 278 They do what their heart wishes to do.
- 279 Henceforth all steamers, whether big or small will be fitted up with wireless telegraphy apparatus.
- 280 The reason that I did not immediately retire into the Mountains, is only because I have an old mother living.
- 281 That ass could stand like a man and hold a guitar between its two fore-legs.
- 282 Every where (in each place) banditti arose like bees (in swarms).
- 283 Gambling-houses are numerous as trees in a forest and gamblers come to them as ants come to what is rank-smelling.
- 284 The girl crouched and came forward moving like a snake.
- 285 They have not the least hostile intentions (they have not a heart to swallow things like whales or eat things like silkworms do).
- 286 The Japanese already for years cherished the wicked intention to encroach upon our territory.
- 287 China will not in the end escape from being partitioned by the foreigners (sliced up like a melon).
- 288 There are some six or seven countries quite close glancing like eagles and looking like tigers (ready to devour China).



- 289 There were several bullock-carts loaded with goods going on one behind the other (strung like fishes).
- 290 When there are no affairs they are tame like cows and collect together like ants, but if there are affairs they bite one another like tigers and quarrel like wolves.
- 291 The mountain stands like a wall and is extraordinarily dangerous and steep and in front of the mountain there is a shallow sandbank.
- 292 There were one hundred Indian soldiers who held European rifles in their hands, drawn up in battle-array and standing on the look-out (standing like snow geese).
- 293 He telegraphed to the Foreign Office asking them to publish this treaty as quickly as possible in order to quell (to release) the suspicion of the multitude.
- 294 The foreign football-club requested in writing that the musical pavilion on the Esplanade should be removed to a vacant spot near the beach.
- 295 He then lifted a big stone with his hand as though he lifted a baby.
- 296 Our family has for generations received the favours of the government.
- 297 When travelling on land one uses a cart, when travelling on water one uses a ship.
- 298 He bent his head and moved onward on his knees and proceeded through a side-door.
- 299 Established in a beautiful place surrounded by mountains and water.
- 300 At his waist he carried a bow and arrows, and in his hands he held an iron spear or lance.
- 301 There was a good horse that daily went a thousand miles.

- 302 This man cherishes the science of strategy in his breast and holds schemes and plans concealed in his belly (he is a military genius)
- 303 They had no clothes on their body and no shoes on their feet, and in their hands they held bows and at their waists they had arrows.
- 304 A devil is a thing of darkness, how would it dare to appear at day-time.
- 305 Lost things were not picked up on the roads and the dogs did not bark at night-time (there being no thieves).
- 306 I must personally undertake this thing.
- 307 If one presses grass down with a stone, the grass will certainly grow again at the sides.
- 308 My father has wandered about as an official for half his life and has now retired (loosened his official girdle) to his native place.
- 309 He lost his father while still young and served his mother in a very filial way, keeping her warm in winter and cool in summer, and enquiring after her health morning and evening.
- 310 Those among our countrymen, who know how to read are very few in number and as to those who are born there we need say nothing (they are still more ignorant).
- 311 The Japanese say: "the Constitutional Laws of France were brought about by blood, but those of Japan by wine (without the least difficulty)". What boasting words are these.
- 312 He ordered his son to serve him as a teacher (to become his pupil).
- 313 Among those who hankered after his art (or tricks) there were many who took him as their master.

- 314 The state of Ch'in may be compared to a wolf or tiger, whose appetite is unsatiable. As long as it has not conquered the world and made all the kings within the (four) seas its subjects, its desires will not be satisfied.
- 315 Of late motor-cycles have been greatly in vogue in Singapore and therefore numerous are those, who make a trade of repairing them.
- 316 If we follow reason in acting, Heaven will certainly bless us.
- 317 If you have pity on me and wish to save my life.
- 318 He followed her into the temple.
- 319 He said: "how dare you make light of my archery?"
- 320 If there is a man with his hands in his pockets looking at it (with his hands in his sleeves).
- 321 The emperor marvelled at his plans and followed them.
- 322 In Russia there are two parties, the one seeking alliance with the English, the other seeking alliance with the Germans.
- 323 If one is of your age, three days after sexual intercourse, the vital forces are again restored.
- 324 All those, who saw her regarded her as something weird.
- 325 I hope that my fellow-countrymen (my brethren) will not consider my words mere eloquence (big talk only).
- 326 Because girls make slaves of themselves men also look upon them as slaves.
- 327 They will bring our people into the position of the people of Korea, and they will bring our country into the position of India.
- 328 The dark schemes of making us like Egypt and India (Egyptising us' dark schemes).

- 329 The wife did not approve of his actions.
- 330 Joy and grief did not manifest themselves on his face (did not take a visible expression).
- 331 Before (the danger) has taken a visible shape (before it begins to manifest itself).
- 332 To punish the innocent is like considering the people's lives as so many blades of grass.
- 333 All the ministers equally considered his words as quite right (deeply agreed with them).
- 334 I should like to spare your life, but according to the law you cannot be allowed to live.
- 335 To be oneself unfilial and (yet) to wish one's son to be filial towards oneself is foolish (how can any one be so extravagant in his expectations).
- 336 The thing we should do with regard to the foreign office is to make known their crime in selling the country and defiling their position.
- 337 The mountain-path on which they walked was barely seven or eight inches wide, and on both sides it descended steeply into a deep ravine.
- 338 He said: "my master's great lessons I must certainly write down on my girdle" (how should I dare not to write them on my girdle).
- 339 The people considered it as a miraculous water for strengthening or benefiting the body (considered it a marvellous invigorating water).
- 340 To proclaim oneself Emperor and to bring the country under one rule is as easy as turning the palm of the hand.
- 341 That all people acquiesce in Fate's decrees, and are faithful to their duties is certainly a state of things that cannot be acquired.

- 342 Summing up we find that all evils in man's life are due to his moral degeneration (they are all brought about starting from the falling down of morality).
- 343 The way in which they represent a dragon is also different from that in China.
- 344 In order to lay the foundation for a new navy.
- 345 How is it possible that those who govern this country as officials can put it aside without enquiring into it?
- 346 This is a thing indispensable to sailors.
- 347 What difficulty is there in fulfilling your wish?
- 348 The Government is not willing to issue a proclamation in which it pronounces its own guilt.
- 349 You my prince know how I love what is good and hate what is bad.
- 350 There were a good many persons among the mercantile people in that place who were cheated by him.
- 351 If but one disagreeable word is spoken, they confront each other with drawn knives.
- 352 The articles produced by Germany (what Germany produces) may be said to be equal to what England produces, there are perhaps cases in which Germany surpasses England (the articles in both countries are standing in the relationship of elder and second brother).
- 353 At the present time in every constitutional country there are in general several parties in public opinion, who always stand in the relationship of fire and water.
- 354 The people form the groundwork of the State. How then can one allow a small number of malicious persons to oppress the vast multitude of good people? (to consider them as the flesh of fish).

- 355 It is quite clear that these two cannot exist at the same time.
- 356 If one releases a tiger and lets it return to the mountains, it will afterwards be too late for repentance.
- 357 It did not originate in to-day, but has already existed for a long time.
- 358 If I only know that trick, I shall be content.
- 359 Numerous are those who advocate universal peace.
- 360 Through practice already for a long time it has become a second nature to the people.
- 361 I the Emperor am greatly different from these country-people.
- 362 Repeatedly one has heard seafaring people talk about mermaids.
- 363 Alas! many are those in the world, who amass money to leave it to their children and grandchildren.
- 364 If you my (elder) brother really with a sincere heart reform yourself, the whole family for clothing and eating may depend on me.
- 365 In which country are there no cases of superiors being murdered and of people revolting? The only thing to be considered is power (to have the strength to do it). Who will impute guilt?
- 366 In the event of (passengers) being robbed by banditti, the captain of the boat is responsible.
- 367 He asked him: "do you know me? and the answer was: "I do not".
- 368 On seeing the girl approaching, he called out: "have you come?" The girl answered: "yes".
- 369 The Emperor said: "If I showed you a small photograph of his wife, would you be able to recognise her?" I said: "yes".

- 370 Is there nobody in the room?
- 371 Can it not be that your wife hides herself here?
- 372 Would it not betray weakness?
- 373 Let the Chinese one and all respect themselves.
- 374 Do not refuse it my prince.
- 375 Go away quickly, if you stay any longer, I will cry out.
- 376 It is like throwing a valuable (bright) pearl into the gutter.
- 377 He caused stupid people to fall into his snare.
- 378 In the event of slaves' wives being pregnant, they are sure to use abortive medicine.
- 379 There were three cases in which Ts'ao-Ts'ao nearly came to his death.
- 380 The dead cannot be brought to life again, what is the use of bewailing them?
- 381 Death is inevitable to men.
- 382 He said: "this is not my money. How can I thoughtlessly take it?"
- 383 The spectators had no pity on him, but on the contrary ridiculed him (condemned him and laughed at him).
- 384 He said: "I am a human being and not a devil".
- 385 Not to enquire about right or wrong, straight or crooked, not to regard former causes and after effects.
- 386 Which of the two parties is right and which is wrong, I the editor dare not discuss.
- 387 Alas! this is a thing I dare not say.
- 388 He bitterly repented his former misdeeds.



- 389 Unless one has a great army it is not to be done.
- 390 That night Fei with the tassels of his cap strangled himself and died.
- 391 I dare not do wicked things.
- 392 Alas! affairs are daily growing worse, and the general state of things is dangerous indeed.
- 393 In the daytime they took meals together, at night-time they slept together (and their friendship was such) that giving the remainder of a peach and cutting the sleeve did not exceed it. (vide Mayers Chinese Reader's Manual and Giles' Dictionary).
- 394 In his leisure hours (during the time that he was free from official duties) he invited friends to play chess with him.
- 395 The families which accumulate virtuous deeds, will certainly have plenty of happiness.
- 396 He was already over thirty years of age, but had no children.
- 397 To get out of the ground all that it is possible to get out of it, and to use the people to the utmost of their strength (to leave nobody idle).
- 398 In the intervals between fright and doubt jealousy burned in her breast.
- 399 The High Commissioner for the prohibition of opium will be impeached.
- 400 She was repeatedly treated in a cruel way by the (chief) wife, but the master of the house dared not interfere.
- 401 Yuan Shih K'ai wishes to be pitied by foreigners.
- 402 If I must die I will die, but I will not be coerced by you.
- 403 For what reason did he confer it upon you?

- 404 They marry at the age of twenty but in a case of death  
they marry at twenty-three.
- 405 After confinement she died of illness.
- 406 In the town there was a certain Wang, the seventh son of  
an old family.
- 407 You have done it by mistake and not on purpose, what  
crime is there?
- 408 Heaven produced this wicked child on purpose (with a view)  
to ruin his family.
- 409 I thought about the scenery of my old country.
- 410 Once an arrow is put to the bow, it must fly.
- 411 Then he took a wine-kettle from the table.
- 412 The people are produced by supreme Heaven.
- 413 In his hands he held a golden dish and offered it to the  
Emperor.
- 414 The magistrate reported the matter to the Emperor.
- 415 Outside the backdoor is the place, which is always passed  
by the Prince-Regent in going to court.
- 416 So you compel me to mount the tiger's back (to undertake  
a dangerous thing).
- 417 If our nostrils grew upwards they could be used for putting  
pencils into them.
- 418 How is it that the superiors of the people do not prohibit it?
- 419 The Sultan of Turkey is on the one hand the head of the  
Government, on the other hand he is the head of the  
Religion (of his country).
- 420 The people in the world, who wear this electric belt are  
innumerable.

- 421 Ginseng is a first-class medicine.
- 422 It does not matter whether one lives at a distance or near  
the goods can be forwarded to one's residence.
- 423 The international opium-conference at Shanghai.
- 424 That which subjects offer to their superiors.
- 425 At the upper end were seated some ten and more officials.
- 426 How can the superiors of the people be irreverent?
- 427 To have lived in the constituency for full two years or longer.
- 428 There was a very old postage-stamp bearing the image of  
Queen Victoria.
- 429 Everything has the place where it ought to rest.
- 430 The principles in which they ought to abide.
- 431 Man and wife are one, whether affairs are small or big, I  
must know them as well (as you).
- 432 They all (the multitude) attributed it to the bad manage-  
ment of those at the head of affairs.
- 433 How can a man with such ordinary qualities be fit for such  
a great position?
- 434 The colour of the face was as during life but the bad smell  
could not be tolerated.
- 435 At the moment when the fire broke out the occupants were  
terrified and pale with fear.
- 436 Suppose that nobody of the population is willing to be a  
soldier, then the Government will be overthrown without  
the necessity of a revolution.
- 437 We have a kind of (mountain) tea which we can drink in  
stead of wine.

- 438 The members of parliament and the population must realise the bitter grief of those, who are at the head of the Government.
- 439 To make a nest inside a wooden box.
- 440 In what have I offended against Heaven that it has come to this.
- 441 The value of wisdom lies in seizing opportunities.
- 442 You are old in years, but not old in experience.
- 443 Oh, great indeed is the influence of a beautiful woman on men.
- 444 Cases of robbery occur nearly every night.
- 445 To destroy a person or to be destroyed by a person which of the two is worse?
- 446 There is no state that has such a big population and so many horses and waggons as Wei. We have more than enough to resist the state op Ch'in.
- 447 The relationship between subject and prince, son and father, slave and master.
- 448 When she tried it on, the shoe was a full inch smaller than her foot.
- 449 Our town (Hongkong) has always had the reputation that one could easily earn a living here.
- 450 How can a husband be compared to a father.
- 451 In republican countries like France and America.
- 452 On the average each person daily uses  $7\frac{4}{5}$  gallons of water.
- 453 Since Yin-Ch'ang, our Chinese ambassador in Germany has been instructed to become President of the Board of War.
- 454 The Spanish invincible armada.

- 455 The North American Review.
- 456 After the defeat of Jena, the life of Prussia hung by a single thread,
- 457 The Batang-Malacca Co. limited.
- 458 Pagoda-street.
- 459 The balloon is inflated (fitted up) with gas.
- 460 Crystal Palace in London (England).
- 461 According to a telegram from London, it is said in a letter of the correspondent of the Standard at St. Petersburg.
- 462 A telegram from the capital says: "the Inspector-General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart, has requested permission to resign on account of illness, but has received a letter from the Emperor, expressing sympathy and in which he is asked to stay.
- 463 Lord Minto, the viceroy of India.
- 464 For the free passage from the black Sea to the Mediterranean is really for the Russian Navy a question of vital importance.
- 465 The reason that foreigners up till now name our country by the general appellation of China springs from this.
- 466 The airship of Lord Zeppelin.
- 467 China proposes to apply to the Peace Conference at the Hague for a (public) decision.
- 468 The new international language, called: Esperanto.
- 469 Advertisement by the sole agents Huttenbach Brothers.
- 470 The British Dispensary, telephone number 830.

Phrases and sentences from translations by Legge,  
de Groot, Couvreur and others.

- 471 The king however received him (only) with the ceremonies due to an envoy.
- 472 A superior man may say that without preparation and anxiety an army cannot be properly conducted.
- 473 The superior man lays the burden on himself and makes it easy for others, the mean man troubles others, and takes it easy himself.
- 474 But there is more: when one farmer neglects agriculture, others thereby suffer hunger; when one woman keeps no silk-worms, others have to endure cold for that.
- 475 It is in this way that the princes prove themselves the protectors of their people; (are shields and walls to them).
- 476 There are three of his officers, sufficient to occupy the highest places, and yet they adhere to him.
- 477 Such ignorants do not even understand the natural law that felicity is given to the virtuous and misfortune to the wicked.
- 478 The Sovereign of mankind has Heaven for his father, Earth for his mother, the Sun for his brother, and the Moon for his sister,
- 479 There must be the quick-apprehending and understanding ruler to be a parent to them.
- 480 They live away from other people, and when they approach a city or market they beat a piece of wood to distinguish themselves.

- 481 As he grew up, he studied under Tsze-sze, the grand-son  
of Confucius.
- 482 The superior man will say that Ts'oo was able to put the  
right men in the right offices. Such allotment of offices is  
an urgent necessity of a state,
- 483 Along with criminals he has punished all their relatives.  
He has put men into office on the hereditary principle. (He  
crimed men according to their relationships).
- 484 Had you not better cause men to say of you that you  
nourish them, than to say that you take from them to  
nourish yourself?
- 485 The marquis replied that the thing rested entirely with him-  
self and sent Kwang away to the east.
- 486 Heaven means to multiply the offences of Yang-Hoo, in  
order to destroy him. Suppose that your lordship wait for  
the present for that issue.
- 487 He raised embankments on the hills so as to lay the capital  
under water.
- 488 Looking at the thing in this way, we see that teaching and  
learning help, one the other, to distinction.
- 489 It is not that there is first in me a principle of giving  
honour to his age.
- 490 The former kings in laying out the boundaries and divisions  
of the land, examined the character of the ground so that  
the greatest benefit might be derived from it.
- 491 And therefore the ancient kings ranked it in the highest  
place.
- 492 This is as we say giving life to the dead and flesh to the  
(bare) bone.
- 493 Ch'aou-tsze retired and said, he will show that he is dis-  
affected. He is not treating our ruler as his ruler.



- 494 When a man loves another he seeks to benefit him.
- 495 You do not imitate your ancestors.
- 496 In all affairs, you, the Emperor, follow Yaou and Shun, why to make a difference with regard to the calendar?
- 497 King Wän in one burst of his anger gave repose to all the people of the Empire.
- 498 Since your Majesty deems them excellent (these words) why do you not practise them?
- 499 I beg your Majesty to greaten it.
- 500 Shun recognised his father as father, but presumed not to recognise his father as sovereign, which he was not.
- 501 A sovereign does not acknowledge as his subjects those to whom he has not issued the orders of his government.
- 502 If you see an uncanny thing and do not regard it as uncanny, its uncanniness will fail to have effect.
- 503 Confucius understood the ways of the ancient emperors and kings.
- 504 It harms the creatures, who have not enough, and enriches an influential clergy, who have more than enough.
- 505 To restore the regimen of Fuh-hi and Shen-nung.
- 506 To be sparing in the use of punishments and fines, and to make the taxes and levies light.
- 507 The rules for private and social life start from servility to parents, and end in submission to the Emperor.
- 508 To finish the work of Wän and Woo.
- 509 The people brand it in their ruler, levying heavy exactions, and silk-worm like eating them up, not attending well to the government.
- 510 Këeh made a lake of spirits, in which he could sail a boat,

while the dregs of the grain formed a mound, from which one could see to a distance of ten *le*, and there were 3000 men, who came and drank like so many oxen.

512 Being so loyal and upright is sufficient to influence (to transform) the world.

512 He could not make his virtue constant.

513 One, who has examined the minute and knows the displayed as if a light were thrown on every principle.

514 The Ho gave forth the Scheme, and the Lo gave forth the Book, which the sages (or sage) took as their pattern.

515 Take service with the most worthy among its great officers, and make friends of the most virtuous among its scholars.

516 An unintentional failure to do what is right is called "a mistake", an intentional violation of what is right is called "a crime".

517 This is not sufficient to be a return, but I wish by means of it to tie the bonds of friendship for ever.

518 Not seeking things, which lie beyond the sphere of duty, and abstaining from doing what should not be done.

519 The object of the Court in creating laws is none other than to keep the people back from evil deeds and thus guide it to virtuousness.

520 Who can know these, but the man, who has apprehended all truth?

521 What the Emperors approves, all must approve, what the Emperor condemns, all must condemn.

522 He, who condemns others must have whereby to change them.

523 Ssun-Yen issued an order that at cock-crow they should

yoke their chariots, fill up the wells, level their furnaces, and look only at his horses' heads (and follow him).

524 There is the common saying: "it is not about the house, that the tortoise-shell is consulted, but about the neighbours.

525 The people see none of his virtue, and hear only of his cruel executions.

526 The Sage (or Prophet) has that by which he can see the mysteries of the world.

527 A superior man is to be believed, he has means of knowing what he says.

528 How is it that he stays away so long? There must be a reason.

529 Ch'aow-tsze said: "Is he not able to rule his State, so that it will continue long?"

530 Speaking of the case with reference to what is right.

531 In all matters of legal process, whether small or great, although I may not be able to search them out, (thoroughly) I make it a point to decide according to the real circumstances.

532 Anciently the Emperor selected his nobles from their skill in archery.

533 The duke met him in the manner due to his office.

534 When the menses descend at regular times, there, will be a capability of bearing children.

535 Chuug-ne said: "for a subject to call his ruler to any place is a thing not to be set forth as an example.

536 With a prince so intelligent as your ruler, and with the government in your hands, what evil devil can there be?

537 The minister of war died grasping his seal of office in his

hands, and therefore his official dignity is mentioned in the text.

538 Let him in whom the people find no pattern, be placed above them, yet he cannot continue to the end.

539 The elephant has tusks to the destruction of its body; because of their use as gifts.

540 They did not use what was good to transform the people, but restrained them by heavy punishments.

541 I have heard that men receive at birth the exact and correct principles of Heaven and Earth, and these are what is called their appointed nature.

542 Saying: "the State of Wei is narrow and small, and I am aged and can do nothing.

543 Our drink, our food, our clothes are all different from those of the Flowery States; we do not interchange silks or other articles of introduction with their courts; their language and ours do not admit of intercourse between us and them, what evil is it possible for us to have done?

544 He said: "what occasion is there for employing a sage? I will do nothing but drink. Travelling thus in the rain, what sageness can he be possessed of?

545 Saying: "you drove out your ruler; your father is a devil. How is it that, without taking these things to heart, you occupy yourself with hunting?

546 If a man have no dignity of demeanour, what should he do but die?

547 Loo is as it were the lips of Ts'e and Tsin. If the lips are destroyed the teeth get cold, as your lordship knows. What should they do but come to its help?

548 These two officers, while their ruler was alive, allowed him

to take the way of error, and when he was dead, they acted as if they were increasing his extravagance. They abandoned their ruler to wickedness, having nothing about them of the proper character of ministers.

549 If a State does not show itself strong, it will be insulted, and no longer be fit to be a State.

550 And if death is an ordinary occurrence, from which since remote antiquity, there has been no escape, what help then is afforded against it by the sutras and images we make?

551 But when there is no distinction of noble and mean, how can a State continue to exist?

552 A trust in mountains and horses cannot be considered a sure one. So it has been from of old.

553 Politeness sometimes values a small degree or quantity.

554 Your house is near the market, low, small, noisy, and dusty, you should not live in it.

555 He asked him whether it was possible for Pih-yëw to become a ghost. "Yes" replied Tsze-ch'an.

556 If the marquis of Tsin came here in the morning, we die in the evening.

557 The Master said: "I have been the whole day without eating, and the whole night without sleeping: — occupied with thinking".

558 At the beginning of the Sung-dynasty, Chao-P'u, minister of State and a man of great wisdom, was the first to resist the Empress Tu.

## ADDENDA.

140 何以妻爲 how can yow be a wife? Instead of taking these four characters as an inversion of 以何爲妻 it is also possible to take 何以 as 何用 and to consider 爲 as a 虛字 an empty word. In this case the translation would be: what is the use of a wife?

165 Compare Mencius: 將大有爲之君 a prince who is to accomplish great deeds. 不足與有爲也 he is not worth having to do with. (Legge). They (the princes) would not have been able to accomplish great deeds with their (the ministers') help. (Stanislaus Julien).

Compare: 夫如此而不用然後知天下果不足以有爲 if one is like this and one is not used (by the princes of one's time) then we know that the world is indeed not such as to accomplish great deeds in it. (蘇軾。賈誼論)

226 之 means to go, to move into the direction of. Compare: 王見之曰牛何之 the king saw him and asked: where is the ox going?

王曰軫安敢之楚也 the king said: Chên, how dare you go to Ch'u?

自無之有。自有歸無 from non-existence to go to existence, from existence to return to non-existence; to spring from nothing, to revert to nothing (as all things in nature).

240 Compare: 至於耳目之所營注 as to that with which the ears are occupied and on which the eyes are fixed.

324 目 the eye, and as a verb: to consider, to regard.

Compare: 盡取天下名士囚禁之目爲黨人 he (the Emperor) arrested all the famous scholars in the world (in the empire) and put them in prison regarding them as conspirators.

397 Compare: 惰則人有遺力。拙則地有遺利 if laziness prevails men have strength, which they do not use, if ignorance prevails the ground has profit, of which people do not avail themselves.

429—438 Other examples of the use of the character 當 are:  
坐簷下納涼。皓月當空。清風吹袖 we were sitting underneath the eaves enjoying the breeze, while the white moon was overhead (standing in the sky) and a fresh wind blowing through our sleeves.

婚姻門戶要相當 in marriages it is necessary that the families are of equal standing.

擇箇門當戶對的人家 to select (for a marriage) a family of equal standing.

凡當店規矩過期一天亦計一個月 the rules of a pawn-shop are that if the fixed time is exceeded by one day, it is reckoned as a month.

若得之。可以當五百人矣 if you can get him, he will be equal to 500 men.

以楚之強天下弗能當 given the strength of the State of Ch'u, the world cannot resist it.

有大石當中流可坐百人 there was a big stone (a boulder) lying in mid-stream, on which there was room for a hundred men to sit.

其功多者賞之。其能當者處之 let those, whose merits are numerous, be rewarded, and let those, whose capacities are equal to (the position they wish to occupy) be used.

近歲以來朝政日非。號令失當 ever since last year the court is daily degenerating, and the orders of government are unreasonable.

當時人亦僅以當一硯之用耳 the people of that time also only used it as an inkslab (and did not consider it as something valuable or curious).



當路 says Legge means 操政柄 to grasp the handle of government. The analogous phrase 當道 is used now to describe an officer's appointment 當道者 officials.

503 明 to understand, means also to illustrate.

大學之道在明明德 what the Great Learning teaches is — to illustrate illustrious virtue.

521 Compare: 則我之所是者安知人之不以爲非 how can I know that others will not consider as wrong, what I consider as right?

526 聖人有以見天下之賾 the Sage (or prophet) has that by which he can see the mysteries of the world. (Giles, Dictionary).

Le Sage en voyant les différents êtres de l'univers. (Couvreur, Dictionnaire).

Il y a eu des Sages qui ont scruté les motifs secrets du monde (Schlegel. La loi du parallélisme).

A sage was able to survey the motive influences working all under the sky. (Legge, The Yi King).

As to the use of 有以 in the sense of: there is a reason, compare: 古人秉燭夜遊。良有以也 the ancients walked about at night-time with a candle (a torch) in their hands, and indeed there was a reason for doing it (life being so short, vide 春夜宴桃李園序。李白).







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